

EGYPTIANS REFUSE
TO RALLY ROUND
EXTREMIST LEADER

"Triumphal" Tour of Saad Zaghlul Pasha Received With Considerable Hostility by Followers of Sir Adly Yeghen Pasha

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—As the official negotiations between England and Egypt in London are drawing to a close, so it would appear Saad Zaghlul Pasha has designed that his campaign should reach its climax in one of his most daring adventures, a tour through the length of upper Egypt from Cairo to Assuan. Every measure appears to have been taken by the Zaghlulites to make the long river reaches one continuous roar of triumph for one of the most powerful personalities in the history of modern Egypt.

Reception committees were appointed in every town along the route, and receptions organized, and arrangements made to carry on the steamer, the large tourist stern wheeler Nubia, a full complement of newspaper correspondents.

Indications had not been wanting, however, that trouble might occur, as it was known that there was a strong pro-Adly feeling, especially in the larger towns, and consequently Zaghlul had been advised to abandon the idea altogether. Nothing seems to stimulate this old politician, however, so much as opposition, and whether he believed the reports or not his determination to carry out his program only hardened.

Not Allowed to Land

After an enthusiastic send-off from Cairo by ardent supporters, he was prohibited from visiting the first big town, Beni Suef, which stands about a mile from the river, owing to strong protests of his opponents. A reception which was held at the landing place appears, however, to have passed off quietly. Frequent stops were made at the riverside villages, where, according to the correspondents, he was warmly cheered. That this was the case is not at all improbable, seeing that Zaghlul has undoubtedly captured the esteem of a great number of the uneducated classes by his masterful and fearless attitude.

Undoubtedly, however, opposition began to be shown when the steamer entered Assiut Province, hostile demonstrations bearing black flags and throwing dust appearing on the banks while the party was still 30 or 40 miles off Assiut town. Into this city, the largest in upper Egypt, crowds had been pouring for days before the date of the Pasha's arrival, and to the authorities it was quite evident that trouble was threatening.

In consequence, precautions were taken by the police to disarm anyone seen with firearms or the formidable sticks ("naboot") which are carried everywhere in upper Egypt, but naturally it was a difficult task to carry out at all adequately. In order to protect the Pasha the reception committee was asked to define exactly his program at Assiut, but as information on this point was refused the authorities had no alternative but to forbid Zaghlul to land.

Orders Disobeyed

Zaghlul was duly informed of this decision when still some miles off Assiut, but determined to carry out his program nevertheless. The result was that when the steamer appeared at the landing stage a very serious clash occurred between the Zaghlulites and Adlyites, decorations and a reception motor car were destroyed, and 37 casualties, including four government watchmen, were inflicted.

The steamer immediately left the landing stage, anchored in mid-stream, and finally tied up at the bank below the army camp. It left the next day for Sohag, but disturbances which threatened were avoided by Zaghlul's promising not to land, a promise he evidently attempted to evade, but as a result of which most of the Adly partisans left the town.

At Girza, however, scenes similar to those of Assiut were witnessed as a result of Zaghlul's stopping the steamer to make a speech, and casualties again occurred, many police being injured in trying to clear the river front. Thereafter Zaghlul's party has been forbidden to land anywhere, in spite of which the journey is being continued more as defiance to the government than for any other reason so it would appear.

In spite of the fact that the party was glad to accept the protection of the army at Assiut and of the sincere endeavors of the authorities to assure a safe passage for the Pasha, Zaghlul has not lost a moment in accusing the government of being instrumental in causing the disturbances by hiring roughs and encouraging disorders.

Actions Contradictory

The fact that he insists on receiving all orders affecting his movements in writing but refuses to allow any of his party to give any application in writing when applying for police protec-

tion shows that his object in undertaking this tour was to build up a case to overthrow the government.

Yet his actions are strangely contradictory. At one moment he accuses the government of failing to give him adequate protection, and at another he disregards its advice and orders.

His organs are now proclaiming that the dark plot to ruin his tour in Upper Egypt is the handwork of the British Government, which at the critical period of negotiations in London is aiming, not only at creating party factions in Egypt, but at fomenting unrest with the object of maintaining its military occupation of the country.

The events of the last few days are showing, however, that to place its fortunes in the hands of a man, whose mentality permits no other opinion but his own, would be the riskiest course to take at this important juncture. The authorities have deported many extremists in the last few months, and certainly the Pasha has not been less indiscreet. They have thought it wiser to let him ruin his own case.

That this policy is succeeding recent happenings would prove. Were Zaghlul's influence as powerful as he would make the public believe, the country would have risen against the government ere this. On the contrary, in spite of all the machinations of the politicians, Egypt appears to be quieter now than it has been for many months past. That the country is waiting the negotiations in London carefully is undoubted, as is the general wish for independence. The majority evidently believes that in the official delegation headed by Sir Adly Yeghen Pasha, the Prime Minister, it can best place its confidence, and Zaghlul should by this time begin to appreciate this fact.

SALARY TAX OF
PRESIDENT STAYS

United States Senate and House Conferees Agree to Retain Provision—Question of His Personal Expenses to Come

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The question of President Harding's personal expenses in connection with the entertainment of foreign delegates to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament is one that probably will be considered by Congress during discussion of the Conference report on the tax revision bill.

Senate and House conferees on Saturday agreed to retain the tax on the salary of the President and federal judges which the Senate had stricken from the bill. As this means approximately \$18,000 of President Harding's income will be returned to the federal treasury in taxes the proposal was made by Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Senate conferees, that Congress should make some sort of special provision for extraordinary expenses.

The ordinary expense account allowed for White House social functions and necessary traveling expenses of the President will not be sufficient to pay also for the entertainments during the international Conference.

President Harding, it is stated, has made no request for an additional expense, nor is such a request likely to come from the White House. The conferees, however, are of the opinion that Congress should act in view of the unusual circumstances and the heavy demand that will be made upon the President's personal salary.

AUSTRIAN BRIGADES
ORDERED TO ADVANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

VIENNA, Austria (Sunday)—Today, in accordance with the request of the Inter-Allied Commission, two Austrian brigades entered western Hungary. The occupation proceeded without interest.

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PARLIAMENT ENDS
IN UNSETTLED MOOD

Session Closes While Irish Negotiations Continue and Mr. Lloyd George's Resignation and General Election Are Possibilities

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday)—The session of Parliament which opened in February ended on Thursday leaving the members unsettled. Those who oppose the Irish negotiations declare it is part of Mr. Lloyd George's plan to close the inconveniently curious House of Commons, while he concludes a bargain. The Ulster statesmen now in London are seeing to it, however, that no make-believe settlement shall pass.

On Friday they bluntly rejected the suggestions, which the British Cabinet, after an urgent council on Thursday, put before them in writing, on the ground that "fundamental principles," impossible of attainment, were involved. But as Sir James Craig and his Cabinet add that they will indicate "other and more practicable means of securing peace without infringing upon the rights of Ulster," all is not over.

Unionists to Foregather

Downing Street awaits these alternative means and will consider them on receipt. Ulster kicks against any semblance of submission to Dublin, and desires separate dominion status for herself. Mr. Lloyd George's entourage say the situation is so critical that his resignation and a general election are in the air.

Another factor of uncertainty is the National Unionist Conference which takes delegates from all over the country to Liverpool from next Wednesday to Friday. The anti-George section of the Tories, who would smash the Coalition, will here have their fling. Fortune favors them by suggesting that under an agreement contemplated by the government, Ulster will be found beneath the heel of Sinn Fein.

Austen Chamberlain's lack of brilliance as leader, coupled with his championship of the negotiations also helps the wreckers, who are out for a return to party government. Mr. Chamberlain has issued what The Morning Post calls a S. O. S. message, asking Unionists to reserve their judgment pending a full statement, expressing his belief that with patience, good will and mutual accommodation a safe and honorable peace is not impossible, and concluding: "Where so much hangs in the balance for Ulster, for Ireland, for Great Britain, and for the Empire—perhaps even for the world—is it too much to ask this message of confidence from our friends?"

Mr. Bonar Law's Attitude

Mr. Bonar Law has made a sinister gesture. Mr. Chamberlain's predecessor as leader of the Unionist Party in the House of Commons is still leader of the party as a whole. He has Ulster antecedents, and The Yorkshire Post on Thursday published an anonymous article by "a Unionist leader," giving Ulster a lead to reject the terms, which is in Mr. Bonar Law's terse style and is attributed to him.

He retired from the government last March, and has not taken part in politics since. He is believed to covet the Premiership, but will be very chary of plunging into a hard campaign and a forlorn hope. He has so far made no open declaration but remains a dark horse.

The probability is that his Unionist colleagues will stand by Mr. Lloyd George, and the Coalition will not split yet. The situation is capable of surprise, but is steadied by the realization that no political maneuvers will get rid of the Irish problem, which must either be settled or remain a sore.

New Lady Member Speaks

The lengthy King's speech which closed the session not only expressed the earnest hope that the labors of the Washington Conference "will be crowned with success," but as to Ire-

land said: "It is my firm belief, as it is my earnest prayer, that with forbearance and good will, and with an honest resolve to tread the paths of oblivion and forgiveness, an enduring peace will finally be achieved." Another key topic in the speech from the throne was the need for reduced expenditure.

On the subject of economy, Mrs. Wintringham, the new woman member, made a pleasing maiden speech on the theme that housewives, having been asked during the war to economize, their interest was aroused in the subject. They now asked: "Why these heavy taxes?" She looked to the success of the Washington Conference as the greatest measure of economy. Women desired the success and advancement of the League of Nations through the Washington Conference.

Mr. Lloyd George on Thursday promised the reform of the second chamber would be among the first measures to be taken next session.

Resentment against the Angora Treaty has evoked some anti-French feeling in the House, calling for Cecil Harmsworth's skill in discreetly handling questions with which the Under-Foreign Minister has been pitted.

GERMANY BEHIND
IN HER PAYMENT

Balance of \$281,000,000 Still Due for This Year—Must Be Provided for Before April 30—Figures Are Made Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Germany must still make provision for the payment of \$281,000,000 in reparations before April 30, 1922. This sum represents the balance remaining on the total amount due this year, after the payment of \$369,000,000 already made.

The Department of Commerce, in response to numerous inquiries, made public these figures yesterday in an analysis of the present position of the German reparation figures.

"The total Germany indemnity amounts to 132,000,000 gold marks, equivalent to \$31,455,600,000," the Department of Commerce states. "This debt is covered by bonds of three series, A, B, and C, of which only A and B have been issued. The total of Class A and Class B bonds amounting to \$12,000,000,000 requires an annual service in interest and sinking fund of approximately \$714,900,000. To cover this sum a fixed annual payment of \$476,000,000 is required, payable quarterly July 15, October 15, January 15, April 15, and in addition to this a sum equal to 26 per cent of the value of German exports payable quarterly on May 15, August 15, November 15, and February 15 of each year. The payments may be in gold or foreign exchange or in goods, as may be arranged.

"The total payments to be made during the reparation fiscal year ending April 30, 1922, are estimated at \$651,273,000. Of this sum payments of \$238,500,000 have been made in cash, \$119,150,000 in goods, and \$12,000,000 by collections in Great Britain under the 'reparation' recovery act, which provides that 26 per cent of the value of goods imported from Germany be paid by the British importer to the government, to be credited to Germany. The total amount from these three sources is \$369,000,000. The cash payments of \$238,500,000 completed on August 31 included about \$65,000,000 secured abroad on special short term credits, which must be repaid before April 30, 1922.

"The balance remaining on the total amount due this year, after the payment of the \$369,000,000 mentioned, amounts to \$281,000,000, which must likewise be provided before April 30, 1922."

MORE BRITISH TROOPS
ARRIVE IN MALABAR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, India (Saturday)—More troops are arriving in Malabar and extensive operations are being inaugurated by the British and Indian troops.

A serious situation has arisen at Howrah, a suburb of Calcutta, owing to the population having boycotted the police.

MARSHAL FOCH IN NEW HAVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

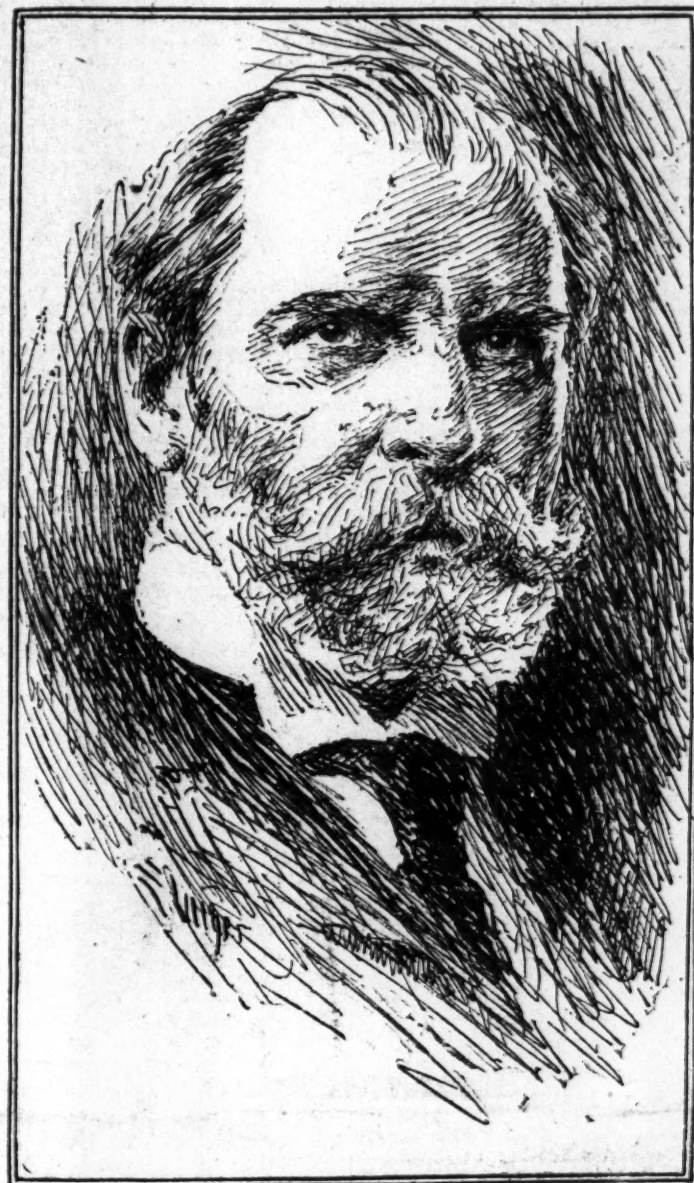
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Marshal Ferdinand Foch of France, received the honorary degree of doctor of laws at a special convocation of the fellows of Yale University on Saturday forenoon. In the afternoon Marshal Foch attended the Yale-Princeton football game and at night was the guest of Col. Hiram Bingham at his home. He left New Haven yesterday afternoon for Providence, Rhode Island, and will leave there early Monday for Boston. Wherever and whenever the Marshal appeared in public he was made the object of an ovation.

NEW JAPANESE PREMIER

TOKYO, Japan (Sunday)—Baron Korekiyo Takahashi, Minister of Finance in the Hara Cabinet, was named Premier today.

MR. HUGHES OFFERS BASIS FOR
DRASTIC NAVAL CURTAILMENT

American Program Proposes to Nations the Scrapping of Sixty-Six Capital Ships and a Ten-Year Cessation from Naval Construction—Bold Proposal of the Secretary of State Comes as a Complete Surprise to Members of the Japanese and British Delegations



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Harris & Ewing, Washington, District of Columbia

Charles Evans Hughes

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"It is no unseemly boast, no disparagement of other nations which, though not represented, are held in highest respect, to declare that the conclusions of this body will have a significant influence on all human progress—on the fortunes of the world."—President Harding.

"It is an excellent beginning."—Aristide Briand.

"I cordially approve the American proposals."—Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy.

"I feel that the program, a wonderful ideal, is destined for success."—Carroll S. Page, Republican Senator from Vermont, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee.

"We meet with the full understanding that the aspirations of mankind are not to be defeated, either by plausible suggestions of postponement or by impracticable counsels of perfection."—Charles Evans Hughes.

MR. SECRETARY

It is said that Mr. Hughes is the strong man of the Cabinet. If you have ever met him, you will have no particular difficulty in believing it. If you have met many cabinet ministers anywhere, you will have less still. The simple fact is that Mr. Hughes always knows his own mind. This is disconcerting to certain good people in Washington who would rather Mr. Secretary knew their minds than his own. It is doubly disconcerting when they reflect that he may be the next President. As you sit in the great chair by his desk in the State Department, and listen to him discoursing on affairs from China to Peru, you cannot fail to be struck by his mastery of his facts, and the certainty of his judgment. If either of these failed him in the present uncharted state of the political ocean, he would be no better than a rudderless ship. I have heard Lord Grey do the same thing even more wonderfully, painting an unspeakable wealth of background into his picture all the time. But then, Lord Grey has spent his decades at the game, whilst Mr. Hughes is an arrival of yesterday.

This capacity for getting at the heart of a question Mr. Hughes owes, no doubt, partially to his legal training. He has disappeared before now into a continent of jungle without losing his way for one moment. Such a jungle was the famous inquiry into the insurance companies in New York which first gave the public an idea of his great powers. An ordinary man would have been overwhelmed by the multiplicity of detail. Mr. Hughes came, saw, conquered, and he has been coming, seeing, and conquering ever since. When he was running against Mr. Wilson for the presidency, I asked

one of the astutest leaders of the Democratic Party whether he was afraid of him or not. "That depends," was the reply. "If he takes the election into his own hands, yes; I have seen him campaign before. But if he lets the machine interfere, no; they will wreck him, in a sea of crocodile tears." After the election I reminded the prophet of the prophecy. "Oh," he laughed, "that was easy. He let the machine interfere, and even then the margin was uncomfortably narrow. They got King Log, but at any rate they avoided King Stork. A reformer outside the party was better than a reformer within."

It is quite unnecessary to give the names of those who saw to it that Mr. Hughes did not obtain the nomination in 1920. That he did not want it is nothing to do with it. Names are only the tags which personal considerations attach to forces. The real conspirators were political and industrial reaction. Mr. Harding, who wanted a strong and not a political cabinet, treated the conspiracy as Guy Fawkes proposed to treat the House of Commons. He made one of the two really brilliant possibilities—the other is, of course, Mr. Root—his Secretary of State, and the reactionary frogs had to welcome King Stork to the State Department instead of to the White House. Four years, even eight years—it may be a de Hooch avenue, but the White House is still at the end of it.

As a matter of fact, King Stork could not avoid gobbling up the frogs even if he tried. It only remains for them to make up their minds to the fact. When he heard them talk of handing back the government to the people he must have smiled, for it is the people of whom all reactionism goes in fear. But meantime Mr. Hughes is at the State Department, and the interests of the United States abroad are his. It is this that makes all the more interesting the remark of a famous European statesman, on being shown the names of the United States delegation. Root, he said, we know as well or better than the President. The record of Lodge and Underwood is for the world to read. The unknown quantity is Mr. Hughes, he remains the x of the situation. This was not said in any unfriendly way, but rather as a statement of fact mingled with respect. The war had made the statesmen of America as well known on the other side of the Atlantic as on their own. But all that time Mr. Hughes was sitting on the bench in Washington, or in his office in New York. Then came the news of his visit to Marion, and of his acceptance of the office of Secretary of State. The chancelleries were de-

spondent. Here was a secretary who had had no diplomatic training. There was nothing new in that, but this time there was added an iron will and a brilliant intellectual grasp. These things knew not Mr. Bryan and his descendants. These things, solemnly declared a foreign diplomatist, without background are dangerous. But the ridiculous person in the street saw no danger beyond a freedom from convention and tradition capable of getting things done.

This is why, when the critics of Mr. Hughes are pressed for their strong reason, they fall back upon the beard he once wore. They forget that, though Absalom may be remembered by his hair, there is nothing else by which to remember him. After Mr. Hughes' beard, his most great cause of offense seems to be that he is a lawyer. He will be fighting mousetraps with briefs, groaned a disgruntled politician. But, after all, mousetraps catch nothing except mice, while briefs have done great things in this world. And, be it said, Lincoln was a lawyer. On the whole, the Secretary's critics should endeavor to be more original. At present their inventive faculty gets no further than that of the historians who characterize kings as "fat" or "bald," as "good" or "bad," and the worst attribution is commonly that of "good." Every one knows that Mr. Hughes has his spurs to win as a statesman. But the way to help him is not to worry about how he cut his beard 12 years ago, or why he became a lawyer. People who think like that are about as helpful as Mr. Kipling insists "the brittle intellectual" always is. The real "Mr. Hughes," after whom the small biographer so piteously sniffs, is a tolerably easy person to find if you are not looking for Marshal Foch or Admiral Beatty. He is a gentleman who has a standard for measuring policy by Principle, and execution by demonstration.

Heroic Peace Measure
American Plan Would Make Offensive Warfare Impossible

Christian Science Monitor News Service. Copyright, 1921.

WASHINGTON, Sunday Night—It was said in this service, on Saturday, that the Paris peace-making would inevitably be involved in the Washington Conference. The first indication has come rapidly. The Paris Conference sought to prevent wars indirectly by the machinery of the League of Nations. The Washington Conference is to strive to prevent them directly by making it impossible for them to begin. That is the meaning of the drastic American proposals put forward by Mr. Hughes on Saturday. The Secretary of State summed up the situation exactly when he said under the American scheme no country would be deprived of the proper means of national defense, but that preparations for offensive naval warfare would stop once Mr. Hughes' scheme is, of course, only beginning, but it is an intensely practical beginning all the same.

An extremely prominent politician asked a representative of this paper yesterday, if it were possible that the proposal could have been burst upon the Conference and whether it did not necessarily mean that there was an understanding between Washington, London and Tokyo. As a matter of fact there was no understanding at all. The secret has been perfectly kept, and the proposal came with as much surprise to the British and Japanese delegates as it did to the Senators and Representatives in the galleries. It was an exhibition of superb political audacity on the part of the President and the Secretary of State, and the soundness of the political acumen which launched it was justified instantly in the resounding cheers. Mr. Hughes spoke as it were over the heads of Cabinets and Parliaments to the democracies of the world, and as the telegraph and cable flashed his words round the globe, the enemies of peace and the secret and declared opponents of limitation must have been aware that the wind was being taken out of their sails.

By the world, which enjoyed even the prosperity of the year 1914, Mr. Hughes' message might have gone unheeded. But 1921 is not 1914. Seven years of war and the aftermath of war have turned the limelight on the dangers of imperialism, and the bankruptcy visited by war upon the victor and vanquished alike. Ground down by debt, faced with ruined industries and their harvest of unemployment, men are willing to listen to proposals for the creation of a new world, and so Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes have got their opportunity. Only six months ago a controversy as to the merits or demerits of the capital ship was raging in the press. And today Mr. Hughes is proposing to scrap this sacred capital ship, with as little ceremony as if it were a mere tin can. The delegates of those eight of the

powers represented at the Conference who after Mr. Hughes had delivered his address, spoke in turn, were naturally careful not to commit themselves. From Mr. Briand to the Portuguese Minister, they said nothing at all with much eloquence. Mr. Balfour, who had previously moved that Mr. Hughes should be chosen as chairman, alone escaped the ordeal. What could they say? They were sitting in the most momentous conference perhaps that the world has ever seen, and into their midst a thunderbolt had fallen out of a blue sky. Whether there was any cause for platitudes it was then, and Mr. Briand's talent for oratory was a sure defense to him.

During the week-end the delegates will be able to pull themselves together, and recover from the shock. Being all of them politicians of extreme experience, the committees will be formed, and the work of the Conference will go on as though nothing had ever happened. But something has happened.

First Move Is Decisive

Concrete Proposal for Naval Disarmament Comes Without Warning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The cards are on the table; the Conference on the Limitation of Armament is in action. What might normally take weeks or even months, was accomplished in the space of a few moments when Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, the head of the American delegation, placed squarely before the Conference and the world at the opening plenary session on Saturday America's concrete program for the drastic reduction and limitation of naval armaments.

Without the merest hint of forewarning, with a bluntness and directness that had all the elements of drama, in complete discard of the methods of diplomatic wheedling, the Secretary of State virtually blew the lid off the Conference with a bang the reverberations of which have already been heard around the world.

To say that the assembled delegates and the crowded galleries were fairly staggered, is not an exaggeration. The trained diplomatists to whom Secretary Hughes addressed himself concealed their feelings admirably, but no one could doubt the effect of the sudden stroke of diplomacy whereby the American delegation converted the Conference at the very outset into a business meeting.

As he launched into the American plan for the salvaging of civilization from the blight of war and the burdens of war, the Secretary of State might have been addressing the board of directors of a huge concern that had already reached the brink of bankruptcy.

Plan Definitely Outlined

Speaking for the American Government, declaring that the time for mere good resolutions and intentions has gone by, the Secretary of State, placed before the Conference at its first sitting the concrete proposal to sink or destroy 66 of the largest and finest fighting ships afloat, or in process of construction. The total tonnage marked out by the United States for immediate destruction comprises approximately one-half of the entire capital ship strength of the world.

By one adroit and audacious maneuver the American delegation lifted the question of reciprocal reduction and limitation of armament from the region of theory, discussion, and hopeful resolution, to a practical, definite and easily understandable scheme of action. That the method adopted by the United States to cut through the preliminaries and tangles of diplomatic procedure will have a tremendous effect on the Conference is not for a moment doubted. It is understood by all not merely as a bid to the Conference, not alone as a concrete proof of American sincerity in calling the powers into council, but as a bold bid for the support of the public opinion of the entire world.

Burden of Losses

Not the least effective part of the Hughes declaration was the initial proposal to impose on the United States a greater sacrifice of money and fighting power than it would impose on either Great Britain or Japan. Under the program the United States would junk 15 capital ships now in process of construction and on which this country has already expended \$322,000,000, in addition to the abrogation of contracts which would ultimately involve a loss of \$100,000,000. Further, the United States would, under the proposed scheme, sink 15 of the older battleships now in commission. In all, the United States proposes to reduce her fleet by 30 capital ships, with a total tonnage of 845,740 tons.

Japan is asked to give up construction of eight ships on which no construction whatever has begun, to scrap seven new ships in process of construction, and to dismantle 10 of her older battleships, an actual abandonment of 17 ships, with a total tonnage of 448,928 tons. Great Britain, under the plan, would abandon the project for the construction of four battle cruisers not yet begun, and sink 19 of her older battleships, a total actual British destruction of 19 ships, of 311,375 tons.

With such a reduction completed, the capital ship tonnage of the three principal naval powers would stand as follows:

Great Britain.....	604,450
United States.....	500,650
Japan.....	229,700

In addition to the program of sinking or dismantling, the United States program now before the naval experts of the powers calls for a naval holiday of 10 years, during which no capital ships are to be built, and not until the capital ships quotas of the three powers are reduced respectively to the maximum tonnage of 500,000 tons for Great Britain and the United

States, respectively, and \$300,000 for Japan. This ratio of strength is maintained throughout the American plan.

One Item Indefinite

The only phase of the American program at which any degree of criticism was directed is the fact that under the proposed plan the United States would have no battle cruisers at all, a class of ship in which the Japanese navy is very strong. Much of course, depends on the character of the tonnage that the various countries would retain. So many tons of capital ships is rather in definite and inconclusive term as applied to fighting strength. The character of the ships left, their age, and their armor and gun power, will come in for an exhaustive investigation and study before the powers reach a final agreement, even if the American plan is accepted in its essentials.

Secretary Hughes plainly sought to differentiate his method of approach to the deliberations of the Conference from the methods hitherto employed in such gatherings. He traced the movement for the limitation of armament from the first proposal by the Tsar of Russia, 23 years ago, down through the Hague conferences, showing that all previous efforts had ended in meaningless resolutions which had no effect whatever on the building programs of the nations.

Time for Decisive Action

"The time has come, and this Conference has been called," said the Secretary, "not for general resolutions and good advice, but for action. Power and responsibility are here, and the world awaits a practicable program which shall at once be put into execution."

With this reflection the Secretary launched his bolt into the Conference, astounding the delegates as much as he did the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The big navy men and little navy men, with one accord cheered for the scrapping of the entire 1916 naval program with the exception of one ship, the Maryland, now in commission.

The Hughes plan provides for immediate reduction only of capital ships. It is essentially based on the theory that the battleship and the battle cruiser are the backbone of the navies. Auxiliary craft are to be limited in future, but each navy is allowed to keep its smaller vessels, now in commission and in course of construction, until the time they become obsolete. Within 20 years, however, the plan provides that the total auxiliary strength of the three navies will be reduced by various classes as follows:

Cruisers, flotilla leaders and destroyers, 450,000 tons for Great Britain and the United States, respectively; 250,000 tons for Japan. Submarines, 80,000 tons for Great Britain and the United States; 54,000 for Japan. Airplane carriers, 80,000 for Great Britain and the United States; 48,000 for Japan. Ships of less than 3000 tons are not covered in the American prohibitive code, nor is there any attempt made to limit aircraft.

The exclusion of aircraft was based on the fact that the commercial airplane and the fighting airplane are practically the same. "Owing to the fact that naval aircraft may be readily adapted from special types of commercial aircraft, it is not considered practicable to prescribe limits for naval aircraft," Secretary Hughes said in this connection.

Offensive warfare by aircraft is, however, guarded against by the limitation placed on the powers with regard to the number of airplane carriers they may have. The 50,000 tons allowed Great Britain and the United States would only provide for two large-size carriers, which, it is conceded by all naval experts, would not permit of major operations from a distant base.

Simple and Direct

Program Outlined Is Divested of All Confusing Indirection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Two elements of the first session of the Conference on Limitation of Armament stood out boldly among the impressions carried away by the 1200 persons who were present in Continental Memorial Hall on Saturday, simplicity, and, as a background against it, the dramatic announcement of scrapping the great navies of the world, with its gripping tensely melting into war, generous approval. The Conference met under pleasing auspices. The white marble building erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution, to commemorate the creation of the Republic, gleamed in the mellow November sunshine. Through the trees, almost denuded of leaves, the White House was faintly discernible in one direction, and in another, near by, the tall shaft of the Washington Monument. Guards kept the gathering crowds at a respectful distance, and one automobile after another, with now and then a horse-drawn carriage, rolled up to the steps of the hall, depositing foreign diplomatists and attachés and American officials of varying degrees. Now and then a journalist, in response to a demand, showed his precious ticket and was passed in.

The Great Hour Strikes

There had been scant need for the admonition that all should be in their places by 10:15. Before the time set for the opening of the momentous gathering every one entitled to a place was in it, and the President of the United States was awaited. He came on the second. It must have been a moment of deep feeling for him as he looked upon the body he had summoned into being, charged with so great a responsibility, and saw, waiting on its action, the Congress and other high officials of the United States Government and representatives of the nations of the civilized world. All eyes were upon him, and through

those eyes those of the world. Mr. Harding has a distinctive personality, and as he stood at the head of the council table, with the American delegation on his right and the British on his left, the confidence of the audience went out to him. He was no longer Harding the partisan; he was Harding the President, and without regard to party, Congress acclaimed him from the galleries. The Senate faced him from the left of the center gallery, and the House from the right, overflowing into the side gallery. In the west gallery sat members of the diplomatic corps and other distinguished officials.

The Powers Represented

On the floor Mr. Harding faced, near at hand, the men who had been sent by the invited powers to deal with the greatest question brought in the sequel of the greatest of wars, and those who had come from the Far East to meet with the men of the West around the table. The Japanese delegates touched elbows at the corner of the horseshoe with the Chinese, who came on a special invitation, and the Dutch, Portuguese and Belgians followed their line at the special table, because of their special interests in the Far East. The British Empire rounded the corner with the delegates from their dominions, including V. S. S. Sastri of India, whose white turban and a conspicuous figure. The Italian delegation continued the line along the side of the horseshoe until it touched Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, the Belgian Ambassador, at the corner.

From these the President's glance traveled to the advisers and experts on their gilt chairs around the edges of the room, the special guests beyond in the center, and at either side of the hall, the members of the press, those upon whom the outside world was waiting for the news of what took place inside the hall, men and women who were getting color for the magazine articles, and artists furiously sketching the chief figures of the Conference.

Mrs. Harding a Spectator

From the nearest box on one side, just back of the President, Mrs. Harding regarded her husband with keen attention. With her were Chief Justice and Mrs. Taft and Vice-President and Mrs. Coolidge. In the box just above were Mrs. Hughes and other members of the families of the American delegation. In the other two boxes, the families of the foreign delegates looked down upon the scene.

Mr. Harding could not see the 21 members of the Advisory Committee that he had appointed, for they sat immediately behind him, the general of the army and an admiral of the navy in full uniform in the center. Near them were the four women included in the list, the only women on the floor in an official capacity.

When President Harding declared that, speaking officially for the United States, "100,000,000 want less of armament and none of war," the galleries burst into spontaneous applause, but no one was so visibly enthusiastic as William Jennings Bryan, who, seated among the reporters, sprang to his feet and clapped his hands with vigor. The climax, of course, in the day's session came when Secretary Hughes, in his clear voice, put the concrete proposal of the United States before the Conference. No one not in the councils of the government had believed anything so bold and so definite would be put forth at a public meeting at the beginning of the Conference.

This, in spite of the fact that Mr. Hughes had promised a week before that the public would be agreed-upon surprised at the extent and character of information that would be given to the public. He could not speak for others, but for himself; he gave this pledge, and magnificently redeemed it.

The Program Outlined

"The United States is now completing its program of 1916 calling for 10 new battleships and six battle cruisers," Mr. Hughes began to itemize, and the British Ambassador took his pencil and followed the figures of the three great navies in the world as Mr. Hughes proposed to scrap them. No reporter was busier with his notes. Did Sir Auckland Geddes recall the words of the English poet, "Far called, our navies melt away," he had been struck by the thought of the millions of earnest people whom you represent increases my desire to accomplish the great work that has been entrusted to me and to my colleagues who have already spoken to you.

"Gentlemen, we cannot doubt the success of the Conference. If any of us feared its failure before leaving Japan, that fear has been dispelled since our arrival here. Everywhere we have seen no sign of unfriendliness. And the words which the President and the Secretary of State spoke yesterday have thrilled us no less than they have thrilled the nations of Europe and America."

"Two great needs confront a troubled world today, which it is largely your mission to supply: These are light and faith. Upon you more heavily, perhaps, than upon any other human agency, devolves the grave responsibility of spreading knowledge and inspiring confidence. With your cooperation the success of the Conference will be assured. With the several delegations and the press together performing their duties, we shall witness the fulfillment of that happy time which your great President, Thomas Jefferson, foresaw in his famous inaugural address—'peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations.'"

"Guests will remain seated until the delegates have passed out," Mr. Hughes stated, but guests and delegates forgot everything but the great note that had been struck by the presiding officer, and fused in groups to comment on the wonder of it. The "movie" men waited impatiently in the air which had grown chill outside.

"Please, Mr. Ambassador," "Just a moment, Mr. Delegate," they urged, as the distinguished personages issued from the building and were "caught."

Issue Fairly Joined

Clear Outline of American Proposal Puts Next Move Up to Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—What will the British and Japanese delegations in the Washington Conference do now that the United States Government has, at the opening session, placed squarely, not only before the Conference, but before the public opinion of the civilized world, a drastic and practicable program for the

limitation and curtailment of naval armaments?

This was the all-important question here from the moment that Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State and head of the American delegation, threw a veritable thunderbolt into the Conference by his bold and unequivocal announcement of American policy.

Thirty-six hours after the American program had been laid bare, whatever the Japanese reaction indicated that the first impression produced by the American delegation was favorable, and that there is every disposition to accept the program set forth by Secretary Hughes as the basis for an agreement.

On the part of the British delegation there has been maintained a studious silence, not due, it is indicated, in any way to disapproval of the bold campaign put forward by the United States, but to a desire to examine it in detail and to submit it to the experts attached to the delegation before any formal statement of Great Britain's position is made.

Japanese Express Approval

In contrast with the silence maintained by the British delegation, the leading members of the Japanese delegation made several statements, all of them to the effect that the Hughes declaration of an American program produced a most favorable impression, and that Japan's position in relation to the details of the program would be stated as soon as the experts had submitted an analysis of plan to the principals speaking for the Tokyo Government. An initial statement to this effect was made to the press by Admiral Baron Tomosaburo Kato within a few hours after the declaration of the American program.

At a reception on last night the attitude of the Japanese delegation was further set forth in brief addresses made by Admiral Kato and by Prince Ivesato Tokugawa. The statement of Admiral Kato follows:

"It is a great privilege that I have this evening to meet so many distinguished men of so powerful a profession, and it seems only proper for me to take this occasion to say that Japan brings to this Conference only profers of friendship, and seeks only friendship from it."

"The costs of armament have now become so heavy that they are a burden hampering productive activity throughout the world, and Japan, like other countries, is relieved at the prospect of relief that is now offered. Civilization must put an end to the swollen armaments of the world, or else armament will put an end to civilization."

Reassurance Given

"Up to the present Japan has had fears which have caused her to continue building, but her navy has always been defensive. It has never been her policy or intention to attempt to rival either of the two greatest navies of the world. And I am now happy to believe that whatever fears she might have entertained can be, and will be, dissipated by free and frank interchanges of views at the present Conference. The public pronouncements of the Secretary of the State at the inaugural session of the Conference have clarified the situation."

"Meantime assurance from us is unnecessary. The great distance that lies between our shores and those of America, and the supremacy of the United States in wealth, size and resources, make needless any words that we could pledge."

"With fears on both sides obliterated, an agreement, so far as Japan and the United States are concerned, cannot fail to come. It is with this view that the Japanese delegation will proceed to a detailed examination of the American proposals, which show convincing sincerity of purpose."

Success Is Forecast

Prince Tokugawa's brief address to the members of the press was as follows:

"This is my first appearance before what Baron Shidehara has called the press of the world, and naturally I am diffident. But, although humble, I am also inspired. The thought of the millions of earnest people whom you represent increases my desire to accomplish the great work that has been entrusted to me and to my colleagues who have already spoken to you."

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Basis Declared Accepted

In his initial statement on Saturday night within a few hours after the Hughes declaration of American policy, Admiral Kato asserted that Japan was ready to accept the proposition that her fleet should be permanently inferior to those of Great Britain and the United States.

"The proposition made by Mr. Hughes," said Baron Kato, "is the most concrete and logical proposition for limitation of armament that I have heard presented. Whether it can be put into practice at once is a matter of

study. I have asked my technical experts to study it, and when they report I will be able to state my position."

"I am in favor of the general principle of limitation of armament, and we are prepared to carry out the desire contained in the proposition to the extent possible. I shall not be able to form a definite idea as regards that proposition, however, until I hear the report of the Japanese experts."

"Would Japan be willing," Baron Kato was asked, "to discuss and reach a decision upon the limitation of naval armament before a decision is reached on Far Eastern questions?"

"I am prepared to discuss the proposition of limiting naval armament independent of the Far Eastern questions," replied Baron Kato.

Future Procedure Unsettled

"Will Japan submit a proposition of her own to the Conference?" Baron Kato was asked.

"That depends," he replied, "on the manner in which it is proposed that naval armaments be limited." He explained that determination of this question must wait entirely and absolutely upon the result of the close study of the Hughes proposal to be made by Japanese naval experts.

"Regardless of the number of ships, is Japan prepared to accept the principle that the British and United States navies shall be superior in size to the Japanese navy?" Baron Kato was asked.

"Japan," he replied, "is satisfied with that principle."

"The indications now are that neither Great Britain nor Japan will make any answer except in a general way to the American program of limitation at the plenary session of tomorrow. That either of them will submit a program of their own is not thought likely, though of course, there is every reason to expect that when the Hughes program goes into the committee on Limitation of Armament, adjustments will be considered in order. But that the discussion will from the very outset center around the American plan is not doubted."

Congress in Accord

Early Indications Are that It Will Support Disarmament Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Congress of the United States is ready and willing to give its wholehearted support to the plan of the Administration for limitation of armament as laid down by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State. It is prepared to go the limit in backing up the American delegation to the Conference.

Not since the days of hostilities during the war period has Congress found itself so thoroughly in accord with the policy of the government as it finds itself today with the efforts of the Administration to win over Great Britain and Japan to the proposals embodied in Mr. Hughes' program for a 10-year naval holiday. Whatever may be the private opinion of senators and representatives about the ultimate working out of the program with respect to Pacific fortifications, there is an encouraging and satisfying note of accord in the fundamentals in the policy as set forth by Mr. Hughes.

There is "regret" on the part of Atlee Pomerene (D), Senator from Ohio, that Congress has not already authorized a suspension of the new construction work on the naval program, but he expressed his "entire approval" of the proposal made by Mr. Hughes in behalf of the Administration. "It is admirable because so concrete and direct," said Senator Pomerene. In declaring that it will command the "confidence of the entire Congress," Senator Pomerene aptly expressed the real underlying sentiment of members of Congress.

To William E. Borah (R), Senator from Idaho, leader of the disarmament group in Congress, the American program and the manner in which it was presented "is the first great triumph of open diplomacy" and "marks an epoch in the history of international relations."

"To close the doors now, or at any time in the future, seems incredible," said Senator Borah. The Idaho Senator regards the program as a "splendid beginning" — but as "only a beginning."

Taken as a whole, members of the Senate and House, while determined to support the hands of the American delegation at every turn of the game, are pursuing a policy of "watchful waiting." They are wholly gratified at the splendid way in which Mr. Hughes has presented the American program; they are inclined to show the utmost faith in the ability of the American delegation. Like Frank W. Mondell, Representative from Wyoming, Republican leader of the House, most of them are ready at this time to leave the questions to the deliberations of the Conference and await the results.

Administration leaders, in fact, are anxious to avoid discussion of the questions now being threshed out in Conference, so far as their discussion on the floors of Congress is concerned. Nor is Mr. Mondell, or certain others, convinced of the wisdom of Congress, at so early a stage in the deliberations, adopting a resolution authorizing the President, in his discretion, to suspend, in whole or in part, the naval building program, as proposed by Senator Pomerene. Mr. Mondell believes that the "bold and radical proposal of Mr. Hughes makes such action by Congress unnecessary as an expression of good faith" in its desire to reduce world armament. In this opinion he is joined by Miles Poindexter (R), Senator from the State of Washington, ranking majority member of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee.

Aside from the desire of congressional leaders to reach some solution

of the armament problem, with its staggering burden of taxation, they are wholly in accord with Mr. Hughes' proposal from an economic standpoint. A rough estimate placed the cost of completion of the 15 capital ships under construction by the United States, which it is proposed to scrap, at \$260,000,000. It would cost about \$60,000,000 to scrap the ships, leaving the actual cash saving to the taxpayers, or in other words, the amount that would have been spent in completing them, at approximately \$200,000,000. This is the estimate made by the Navy Department, and Japan and Great Britain, it is expected, would each save as much by the plan.

It would also mean a reduction of navy personnel from 105,000 men at present, to a force ranging from 30,000 to 35,000, which would greatly reduce the annual expenditures for maintenance of the navy.

Referring to the American plan, Patrick H. Kelly (R), Representative from Michigan, the chairman of the sub-committee in charge of the naval bill, said:

"This year we spent \$470,000,000 on the navy, of which \$90,000,000 was for construction. That leaves \$380,000,000, and I believe we could cut this sum in half for annual maintenance after the expense of scrapping the 1916 program was through. That cancellation would cost about \$300,000,000, in addition to the \$332,000,000 the Secretary mentioned. The \$300,000,000 would go for canceled claims."

"We have one type of ship far in excess of what we would be permitted to keep—the destroyer. We have 300 new destroyers, and we would be allowed to retain 75 or 100. All are new. I believe we could find a market for the remaining 200, perhaps in the South American countries."

"Under the new plan it seems to me we would have about 30,000 to 35,000 men in our navy, whereas we have today about 105,000."

Women Support Mr. Hughes

Meeting in Washington Hears Peace Messages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—To emphasize the determination and desire of the women of the United States to stand behind the Administration in its policy of abating the evils of militarism, as set forth practically by Charles Evans Hughes at the opening session of the Conference on Limitation of Armament, a mass meeting of women was held in Masonic Temple here yesterday afternoon.

Among the speakers were the four women appointed by President Harding on the Advisory Committee to the Conference, the only women who sat on the floor of Continental Hall in an official capacity. Other speakers represented Labor and various organizations of women.

"No force on earth is so great as the idea whose hour has come," declared Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, of the President's Advisory Committee, and president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. "Militarism is more than a mere matter of arms. It is a whole system of thought, parallel to materialism. Only one thing is immortal in nations, Spirit. Militarism twists every element in society to a perverted purpose. It stands in the pulpit and perverts the name of God. We have felt that we were in danger of adopting some of those things we shuddered at a few years ago, but Saturday, one of the greatest days in history, marks the beginning of a new era and sets the standard a little further forward. Less armament and no war, was crystalline. Yesterday we took a new pledge to mankind and entered upon a new diplomacy."

No Cynicism in West

Another member of the Advisory Committee, Mrs. Katherine Phillips Edson of California, said: "I represent the point of view of the Pacific Coast. We are for peace; we are for the limitation of armament. There is no cynicism in the west as to the result of this Conference. We believe that by meeting together the differences of nations will be eliminated."

Elected by the women of 48 nations at the International Congress of Women in Geneva, Miss Kate Manicom of London brought a stirring message to the meeting, concluding with the words: "War has spoiled the world for us women in Europe. We call upon the governments of the world to settle their disputes at a conference table before, not after, wars are fought. We do not undertake to tell you how it should be done, but we know that after the war fought men still have to sit down together and settle the matter. They should do that first."

Committee's Resolution

Mrs. Maud Wood Park of the League of Women Voters said: "Women of the world have changed the age-old maxim and have taken for their slogan 'In time of peace prepare for peace.' Preparing for peace means the substitution of the machinery of peace for the machinery of war in order to forestall possible causes of war and the creation of a sympathetic understanding among the peoples of the world, for without this pressing economic and territorial problems can never be solved in a fundamental way."

The following resolutions adopted by the meeting will be transmitted to President Harding today:

"Be it resolved, by this mass meeting of men and women called by the District of Columbia Women's Committee for the Limitation of Armament at the new Masonic auditorium in the city of Washington, November 13, 1921, that:

"1. We express to President Harding our profound appreciation of the service he has rendered the world in calling the Conference on Limitation of Armament and to the American

delegates for the significant step they have taken at its first session.

"2. We urge the reduction of existing military establishments and control of the yet unmeasured powers of chemical science.

"3. We record our belief in the possibility of adjusting international disputes by methods other than war, and we call upon this Conference to devise means to this end, so as to bring to the overburdened nations of the world the greatest possible assurance of permanent world peace."

Great Interest Shown

With the resolutions will go the hundreds of cable messages and telegrams received at yesterday's meeting, later to be transmitted to the Conference. Among them were the following:

Received from the Swedish Women's International League: "Great interest, discussions, lectures, press and much material in press."

Received from England, a message signed by Frances Balfour, chairman, "British women, including delegates from 88 organizations representing over 4,500,000 organized women, send greeting to the women of the United States. We intend no great war such as the war whose end we celebrate today shall ever take place again and heartily welcome the Washington Conference. We hope our American sisters will join us in creating such a public opinion as will insure permanent peace in all civilized countries."

Received from Holland, a resolution signed by several women's societies in different towns, which said: "Realizing through the great war that women and children of every country have suffered economic distress and an unutterable anguish and that another war would imperil civilization itself, we wish to join in the indorsement of the principle of reduction of armaments by international agreement to the end that women everywhere may be united in this movement to preserve the future peace, prosperity and happiness of the world."

Received from the Women's Peace Association of Japan: "We urge disarmament. Praying."

Frankness Praised

French and Italian Delegates Are Interviewed on Proposals

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Wrester Briand of France came out of the Conference animated and intensely interested in what had taken place.

"It is an excellent beginning," he said. "Just what I should have expected from an American statesman. Mr. Hughes took resolute hold of the question, boldly and courageously. No time was spent over phrases. He closed at once with realities and laid down a clear, straightforward proposal about which there can be no interpretative doubt. There it is plain and understandable. It is fundamental principle."

When asked what he thought of the program itself, he said: "It concerns France less than Great Britain and Japan and I should like to know the views of the British and Japanese delegates. As for me, I think the American Government has begun the Conference in the right way and that frank proposals that go to the bottom of the naval armament question."

GREAT NATURE



Up along the hostile mountains,
where the hair-pointed snow-
slide shivers—
Down and through the big fat
marshes that the virgin ore-
bed stains;
Till I heard the mile-wide mut-
terings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber
saw limitless plains!

—Rudyard Kipling.

A Night on the Mohave Desert

As the sun sank down behind the
Bullion mountains a sense of loneli-
ness stole over me. Up there to the
westward, beyond the black lava hills,
across a rock-strewn mesa, at the head
of a winding cañon in the barren gray
mountains, I knew there was a little
mining town. But how perfectly re-
mote from me seemed these "nearest"
human beings as I gazed, from my
camp on the desert floor below, at that
distant spot amid the gray crags where
I had been told the mine was located!

The wind, which had rushed lo-
cally over the sands all day, subsided
by degrees, till the whole air became
motionless—as if the desert were a
vast room with all of its doors and
windows closed. In the great hush of
the evening I prepared and ate my
solitary meal. When I had washed
my few camp dishes, I sat on an empty
box to enjoy my precious half hour of
leisure—my first and only time "to
myself" in a long day of hard work.

By almost perceptible stages the
dark deepened; the full moon, stand-
ing just clear of the eastern horizon
over an expanse of black and ancient
lava rock, began to shine with the
palest lemon-yellow light; a coyote
on a near-by rocky ridge filled the
evening with his high-voiced yipping
that seemed to come from half a
dozen throats instead of one. One by
one the birds stopped calling, whom
I had heard all day—the desert black-
throat, the say phoebe, the raven, the
desert quail—all except a mocking
bird singing from a perch of catclaws
near the shore of a dry lake. Night
settled over the desert with all its
magic of silence and vastness.

I lighted a lantern and by its dim
light spread out my sleeping bag,
and then engaged in my nightly pas-
time of chasing away solpugs. These
spider-like creatures of the night were,
as I have discovered, quite common
around my camp. Sure enough, as I
examined the sand near my sleeping
bag, I spied two of them stalking
about in the comparative cool of the
night. Both of them took alarm at
the light, however, and crawled hap-
pily away. Strictly speaking, I would
have preferred sleeping on a cot, clear
of the ground, but I had no such
luxury in my outfit. Dostoevsky de-
scribes the human being as "an animal
that gets used to anything!" At any
rate I was soon snug in my bag with
the lantern out and my solpugid vis-
itors forgotten.

As I lay in my bag I faced east.
The moon, now shining its brightest,
stood one quarter way to the zenith
and cast its flood of silvery radiance
over the broad pale reaches of the
desert. Beyond the dark foreground
of the cactus-varied creosotes, border-
ing camp, stretched the long level bed
of the dry lake, the further end of
which, by day, seemed always filled
with mirror-like water, so perfectly
did it reflect the bushes on the distant
shore and the mountain range beyond.
By moonlight this mirage was not
visible, but only the white miles of
alkali lake-bed, bordered by areas of
creosote and artemisia, and, to the east,
the dark fields of lava which had
flowed from the crater of Mt. Pisgah,
perhaps twenty thousand years ago.

I fell asleep and slept for I know
not how long, till I was suddenly
wide awake again. The moon seemed
brighter than ever and was nearly
overhead and slanting toward the
west. By its light I looked at my
watch and it was 3 o'clock in the
morning. Not a breath was stirring;
the air was warm and faintly sweet
with the fragrance of thousands of
blue and yellow flowers that carpet
the desert in May and June. The
mocking bird was still singing in his
thicket of catclaws bordering the
white lake three hundred yards away.

This bird, despite his reputation as a
singer bestowed by poets, is not
entirely well spoken of by the town
and city people of southern California
who know him so well. He is too
common; he sings too much; and, by
contact with English sparrows and
other noisy creatures, he acquires a
vocabulary of squawky and other-
wise disagreeable notes which he in-
corporates into his song. I have heard
mockers, however, in the wild places,
with songs entirely captivating and
unspoiled. Such a bird was my
mocker of the desert night. I shall
never forget the purity and sweetness
of his undulating song that floated to
my ears over the dream-like sands.

But this bird was not the only one
who was awake and singing. Not
ceaselessly all night long like my
mocker it is true, but at modest in-
tervals during the long night, from a
sheltering creosote near my bed, a
desert black-throated sparrow, un-
able to resist the magic of the moon,
uttered his simple little lay. It was

a "set" song, repeated each time with-
out variation; and, in this particular
individual, it took the double form
of an upward-inflected "Chee-chee-
chee" followed by a drooping "Chee-
chee-chee"—the expression of effect
being quaintly like a question and an
answer.

One other bird was abroad too—the
poorwill, a purely nocturnal creature,
smaller relative of the eastern whip-
poorwill. From the jagged waste of
lava rock, half a mile away, with
their pot holes, crevasses and yawning
gaps, I heard him whistling faintly.
"Poor-will, poor-will, poor-
will," as fast as he possibly could.
Then rapidly the sound came toward
me, till it passed directly over my
bed, and I could hear the ordinary
inaudible "gub" or sort of clicky
little gulp following each "poor-
will." I caught sight of the strange
shadowy form of the bird, with its
chunky body and long narrow wings,
as it passed rapidly in moth-like
silence over me.

Soon I fell asleep again and did not
wake up till 4 in the morning. The
moon was at that very moment dis-
appearing behind the mountains. In
the east was a very perceptible dawn
light. The mocking bird was still
singing his sweet plaintive song; and
I could faintly hear two poorwills
calling in the distant lava ledges. Once
more from the ridge north of me
sounded the high crisp yipping of the
coyote. It was answered by another call
far off across the desert to the south.
I arose and began to dress, for another
hard day's work was ahead of me.

AT WESTMINSTER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
The meeting of Parliament after an
adjournment is not of course accom-
panied by the formalities of a new
session. There is no royal progress
to the House of Lords; no attendance
by the faithful Commons to hear the
views of the government set out by
the voice of the King; no animated
and curious anticipation of a program;
the whole setting is more sober and
yet not without interest.

No body of men charged with such
interests can separate for a period of
two months and come together again
without some quickening in affairs.
Things have happened in the interval.
Time and tide wait for no man and
for no body of men however impor-
tant. Administration has been pro-
ceeding unchecked by the critical
eyes and tongues of members of the
opposition. The course of events has
run, and it may be not smoothly, in
this country and in others. Members
have had that vitalizing experience
for a politician, a visit to their con-
stituents, contact with those who
have instilled them with responsi-
bility for affairs. The stimulus of
local opinion has been received and
the member comes back to St.
Stephens, vivified by his own expe-
riences and curious about those of others.

There has never been a time within
the last fifty years or more when the
interrelation of foreign and domestic
policy has been so clearly perceived,
and with this interesting result, that
whereas in the past foreign travel in
pursuit of political experience has
been confined to a few wealthy men
of conservative tendencies, the
field is now occupied by many others
and very largely from the Labor Party.
The situation in Russia, in Poland,
in Silesia, in the Near East, in Egypt
and in India is regarded as being very
intimately connected with the situa-
tion at home.

Here is a Labor member, a trade
unionist, connected with the metal
trade, who has spent his recess in a
steamer coursing through the Straits,
in the Black Sea, up the Danube,
at Constantinople, in Asia Minor,
at Bucharest, in Greece. Everywhere
eyes and ears open to get some inkling
of the drift of trade, the real meaning
of exchange, and coming back with
illuminating experiences retailed with
much gusto to his colleagues and the
House. Tales of investigations made
at level crossings of trucks, laden
with girders, rods, bars, steel plates,
wire and every form of manufactured
metal food, examination of labels,
always to find the same record, that
these goods passing into the East were
from Germany.

Accounts of conversations with
traders in all countries, gratifying
testimonies to the honesty and integ-
rity of British traders, laments that
the high rate of exchange prevented
the carrying on of trade with Britain.
This is a practical acquaintance with
the conditions and difficulties of for-
eign trade that must bear fruit in the
House.

Here is another; he has been in
Poland and Russia, down the Volga
into the Samara region with its story.
His conversation is full of little
vignettes that come and go with the
vivaciousness of the turning light of a
lighthouse on a dark night; visits to
ministers in Poland and Russia, for a
member of the British Parliament is
not lightly refused access to the most
important personages; lurid contrasts
between the luxury still obtainable in
Warsaw if not in Moscow and the con-
ditions in the famine regions.

So the talk goes on. This man is
a Durham pitman, respected most by
his own kind, with a life spent in the
pursuit of literature and music
whenever scant leisure afforded,
with a speech redolent of the Durham
dales. He has been to Egypt and
there has been almost defiance. Why?
Because in Egypt there is stirring the
spirit that moved in Greece and
waked a flame in Byron's heart, that
stirred in Italy to the thought of
Mazzini and the deeds of Garibaldi,
and this English miner has cared
enough to show some interest in their
lives, their desires, their aspirations,
and from time to time has been their
voice in the British House of Com-
mons, and so he stands to them al-
most as a savior, and they thronged
the streets and crowded his carriage
to shout his name and hear his voice
and kiss his hand. He, too, has
things to tell that are worth the
telling.

VAN COURTLAND MANOR

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Cannas and salvia flamed along the
green terraces in front of the old
Dutch manor house in Van Courtland
Park on the autumn afternoon when
we went calling at this stately man-
sion, at the upper edge of New York
City.

The red brick steps leading up the
hill were cheerful in the sunshine and
as free from dirt as the most exacting
housewife could wish. Even the few
yellow leaves that had floated down
from the great trees seemed to have
taken care to arrange themselves in
orderly patterns. Soft gray walls,
sunny windows, and white wood shut-
ters continued the air of neatness and
hospitality in spite of the dull red
griffins' heads scowling above the
windows.

Inside the house everything was
bright and shining, from the chintz-
curtained bed in the "Washington bed-
room" to the great copper kettles in
the basement kitchen. Beside the
stairs opposite the entrance doorway was
a tall black clock, very ancient and
solemn, and the room at the left is
furnished as a dining room, with fine
old table, chairs and copper pieces,
and, of course, blue dishes in the
corner cupboard.

We found interesting old portraits,
a tapestry-covered couch, quaint chairs

design. Benjamin Franklin was a
guest at a table spread with this
cloth.

We found the back chamber very
Dutch with its tiled fireplace, beamed
ceilings, and deep wall-bed to which
one ascends by a step-ladder. This
was the original dining room, and
there are cupboards full of mammoth
deaf pieces, an immense carved
clothes press, a red-lined trunk, and
an old Dutch bonnet hanging casually
from a high-backed chair. Huge brass
pieces beside the fireplace and a hang-
ing china cupboard are other things
we liked in this room. Tile runs
around the room as base-board, and
there is a carved crib with a wooden
hood that was the height of style for
colonial babies.

The "Company Book"

Tall ornamental combs, a collection
of silhouettes and table glasses, and
a family Bible with records going back
nearly two hundred years are interest-
ing relics in another room. Here, too,
is a "company book" containing the
names of guests at parties in the
1780s.

In the back hallway we were much
impressed by the great door that looks
wide enough to admit an automobile.
It has iron hinges about a foot long
and a shiny brass doorknob. We
found the attic rooms highly divert-
ing, especially the nursery with its
doll and little table, its play-house
and other toys. The walls of the
nursery are natural wood in rich gold-
brown, and the roof slopes down in



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Dutch colonial mansion on the edge of New York

and other appropriate furnishings in
the drawing-room at the right. And
we hastened up the wide stairway
with the childish eagerness we always
have felt for exploring above the first
floor. From the upper hall window
we looked out over the green terrace,
the neat hedges and canals, to hills
bright with October coloring.

The southwest corner chamber is
large and airy. Here, Washington
slept when he was a guest of the Van
Courtlands. Here are more quaint
portraits, old mirrors, desk, high-
backed chairs, and a gayly decorated
bed box atop a tall chest of drawers.
In the closet hang tight-waisted, full-
skirted gowns of pale yellow, rose,
and blue-and-silver brocade. Rose
and blue and pale yellow are pleas-
antly combined in the hangings of
the big four-poster, and surely gen-
uine feather beds are responsible for
the round puffiness under the chintz
cover.

Fireplaces and Candlesticks

Fireplaces in all of the rooms recall
the days when open wood fires were
part of a guest's welcome on chilly
autumn evenings or brisk winter days.
Brass candlesticks have also a sug-
gestion of immediate usefulness which
they generally lose in more modern
settings.

Opposite the Washington bedroom
is another large chamber similarly
furnished, and here in a long wall cup-
board hang a plain blue bedspread
that belonged to William Penn, and
another, hand-woven and embroidered
in elaborate patterns. A tablecloth,
spun and woven by hand, celebrates
the accession of George II in 1727 and
shows the king mounted, with a crown
in his hand, and has also the Irish
harp and scenes from London in its

fashion that is so effective for
rainy days. In the hall is a big
wooden chest that made us think of
pirates and sea captains. It is se-
curely wired, however, so that no cu-
rious treasure-seeker may peer inside.

Next to the nursery we imagined
that the children of colonial days
must have enjoyed the basement
kitchen. Here the great fireplace with
its crane and kettles would have been
a cheerfully exciting spot when boun-
teous dinners were being cooked. (They
must have been bounteous to judge by
the size of the pots, both iron and
copper.) There is also a fascinating
array of dippers, skimmers, urns, pots,
and huge wooden knives. A square of
rag carpet covers the middle of the
room, and the floor is of wide boards
not very closely matched. Huge
wooden bowls, more blue dishes, a
spinning wheel as tall as your head,
a wooden churn and dasher, wooden
scales and earthen pitchers that would
hold five or six gallons are other
kitchen utensils, all clean and shin-
ing.

All over the house are broad win-
dow seats, and these, with the good-
sized windows and fresh muslin cur-
tains, are refreshing and homelike.
Outside again, we wandered around
the drive and found that an L at the
back of the house forms a pleasant
garden niche on the west. The exten-
sive grounds give the simple dignity
that the mansion requires. Looking up
the valley where the afternoon shad-
ows were softly purple, we could
fancy ourselves back in colonial times
when coaches rattled down the old
Post Road, and harvest dinners were
served over homespun linen, and fire-
light flickered on brass andirons.

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1 large can whole peeled apricots
one apricots tips
1 two pound glass, whole spiced apricots

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SEAMI

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Seami Motokio flourished in Japan
at a time when Chaucer was writing
and when the York cycle and other
miracle plays were the chief repre-
sentatives of the English drama. With
the discovery of his works in 1908
one learnt that he was a figure of as
great historical significance as Eurip-
ides or Shakespeare. Nothing has
recently more enriched the under-
standing of dramatic art than the
new ability to compare the ancient art
as practiced in Japan with the Athenian
ancestry of European playwrighting,
and in this great history Seami and
his father are the dominating figures.

Japanese drama is above all tradi-
tional. The play acted today is not
merely the same play as was acted
500 years ago, but every movement and
shade of expression is stereotyped.
Seami gives minute details of how he-
jaected and how the stage should
be arranged: "In the play Obasute
when she says 'I am ashamed to be
seen even by the moon,' some actors
of the part stretch down as though
they were snatching a penny in the
road. But Sarugaku is meant to be
seen at a distance; its movements
should be leisurely and deliberate."
If only we had Shakespeare's notes in
such a strain as this!

Seami's notes show striking resem-
blances between the drama of his day
and the Attic drama; both were an act
of ritual, both were a solemn service
lasting many hours and beginning at
dawn, both were a matter of competi-
tion between rival actors, writers and
choruses.

Says Seami: "When the play is
written by another person, the matter
is out of the hands of the actor, how-
ever talented he may be; but if he
writes the play himself, both the
action and the words are determined
by him; . . . the actor who has not a
good play at his disposal is like an
army without weapons." Thus we see
that the great Dionysian festival at
Athens was similar in many ways to
the No festivals in Japan. But the
similarity goes further: "Not more
than four or five actors ought to take
part in a play. In old time, even if
more actors were at their disposal, in
a play which only needed one or two
they did not use more than one or
two."

All the actors were men and the
main actor or white and his compan-
ions wore masks. These masks are a
great point of difference between
ancient and modern dramatic conven-
tions; today actors rely partly on
their faces for expression but to the
Japanese or the Athenian such a pro-
cedure would have been thoroughly
inartistic, it would be crude realism
and the antithesis of what they strove
to express.

In both cases the drama is built
out of an earlier dance ritual and in
the No drama the dance element is
most important. The dance is accom-
panied with the stamping of feet in
rhythm about which Seami gives the
most careful instructions: "In the
play Sano no Funabashi at the pas-
sage, 'the willows green, the flow-
ers crimson,' the real beat comes on
'flowers,' and one should stamp twice
there, but if an additional stamp is
inserted at the -ri of midori (green)
the effect is pleasing." This is a good
example of his stage directions.

Seami published in 1923 a remark-
able essay on the writing of No plays
in which the following passages oc-
cur: "The writing of the No consists
of three stages: choice of 'seed,' con-
struction and composition. The 'seed'
is the story on which the plot is
based. This story must be well con-
sidered and divided into introduction,
development and climax. . . . Then
the words must be put together and
the music joined to them. . . . If a
writer wishes to make a new play—

one that does not use an existing story
—he should bring in some famous
place or ancient monument and may
thus produce a spectacle which will
move his audience. Such a No re-
quires for its composition the highest
degree of skill and knowledge." Thus
we see a resemblance to Attic drama
in that the subject was usually stereo-
typed, making the value of the work
in the beholder's eye not excitement,
surprise, the art of denouement, but
the presentation of a theme known
by heart.

Strange are the instructions for
beginning the play: "When the actor
leaves the green room and advances
on to the platform he should pause
for a moment to scan his audience.
He must not begin to chant till he
hears a simultaneous murmur of 'Now
he is going to begin!' arise in every
part of the theater. If he waits thus
till he has secured every one's atten-
tion, his opening will produce the
proper effect. But if he is an instant
late, attention will have slackened and
he will fail to move the hearts of the
10,000 people. . . . The actor should
not stare straight into the faces of
the audience, but look between them."

As a final example of Seami's in-
sight the following passage may be
quoted: It contains a lesson for au-
thors, a lesson for actors, and a lesson
for audiences which is hard to learn:
"A play which appeals successfully
to the eye is one to which from the
beginning the whole audience sus-
cumbs. The style of the dancing and
chanting is agreeable to the taste;
the spectators, high and low, burst into
applause; the whole theater wears an
air of gaiety. Not only connoisseurs,
but even people without knowledge of
No, are saying to themselves with one
accord, 'How enjoyable!'"

"But the actor must beware. If the
play is too great a success, every-
thing he does will begin to delight the
audience equally. . . . In such cases
he must hold himself in and restrain
his movements in order to give a
little repose to the audience. He must,
I say, give people time to rest and
breathe, and play the exciting pas-
sages quietly. Then he will regain
his power over the hearts of his au-
dience and the latter part of the play
will grow in strength; nor will he
progressively lose his power to move
as he goes from play to play."

Seami was a wonderful actor, and,
as we have seen, a shrewd critic and
also an important writer of plays;
altogether a great figure in the history
of literature. Persons unfamiliar
with Japanese can gain an idea of his
work in translation in Arthur Waley's
"No Plays of Japan."

Autumn Leaves

The winds have come down from the
north. They eddy and swoop with a
gusty breath and puff out their cheeks
to blow, blow, blow, the falling leaves.
Down the dusty road they come, a
swirling shower of scarlet and yel-
low and mellow-brown. Like a sheaf
of arrows they tilt and turn with the
veering wind till they whirl away
into the sunset. By the bridge, the
turn of the stream where the slender
branches of willows bend over the
water, the thin little leaves roll gayly
down the bank, heels over head, till
from the upper gardens is the dry
rustle of maple leaves, pop, pop, pop,
along the stones and skipping over the
wall. Now one comes scudding along
like an open umbrella before the wind,
bobbing against the ground for a mo-
ment's pause, then on again. Two
start hand in hand, then race in a
dash for the goal. A dozen sturdy yel-
low ones begin a game of leap-frog
and tag, whirling over each other in
hops and circles till they fall apart.
Then they dash again with a whisk
and a flutter until they finally flatten
themselves against the fence, peer-
ing through at their meadow-brothers.
In the woods, they fall silently, float-
ing gently to earth without even a
flutter of their painted ruffles, resting
where they fall at the foot of their
mother tree.

EVENING ALONG MANILA BAY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
No matter what the season in Ma-
nila the most delightful time of day
is evening. Then Cavite Boulevard is
full of interest with its varied types
of people, and beautiful boats on the
bay. Mayhap a banca is moving
along the shore with indescribable
grace; its two sepias sails full spread
upon their bamboo poles, and the boat
loaded with square bales of vivid
green grass. The brown bodies of
the men match the sails in color, and
one of the men, clad only in turkey
red knee trousers, is running back
and forth along one of the bamboo
outriders piling to keep the boat from
going to far in-shore.

Familly groups of Filipinos, clad in
native dress, watch the boat from
the gray bowdiers of the sea wall.
English and Americans are strolling
along the shell path; Chinese work-
men are hurrying homeward as fast
as their bare feet can carry them;
a Japanese nursemaid has a pink-
rompered golden-haired boy in tow;
children, both brown and white, are
gathering shells and corals washed
over the sea wall.

But in the distance music calls us,
and we hurry on to where the boule-
vard opens into the Luneta, and here
the justly famed Constabulary Band
is giving its evening concert close by
the statue of the Filipino hero, Dr.
Jose Rizal. Near by automobiles are
parked at the curb by the dozens;
white-clad citizens of Manila stroll
about or gossip in groups; children
are playing on the grass and falling
into dance steps in time to the music;
American soldiers sit upon the
benches.

Across P. Bergos, beyond the young
coconut palms that edge the golf
links, a few golfers are hurrying to
finish the course. The sun dips
lower, and from far away comes the
boom of the sunset gun. In a mo-
ment, a magnificent after-glow
paints the skies, south and east
and west as though there had been a
triple sunset, and above the gray-
black wall of Intermuros the softly
tinted and weathered roofs and spires
point upward toward a heavens of
robin-egg blue and deep purple and
orange, while on the darkening blue
of Manila Bay the big trans-Pacific
liners lie at anchor against a back-
ground far away of the Mariveles
Mountains whose rugged grandeur is
etched in soft luminous silver-gray
against the golden curtain left by the
sun. Sweet strains of music fall
dramatically upon the air, the gentle
evening breeze fans in from the bay,
and Manila lies a dream city beneath
a spreading canopy of color like a
bird of paradise resting beneath its
gorgeous plumes.

Export of Fauna Restricted

You may look in vain on the overseas
trade lists of the Commonwealth for
such entries as "Kangaroos, wombats,
opossums and iguanas." Yet a re-
cent consignment of Australian ani-
mals, birds and reptiles marked a dis-
tinct advance in the carrying out of
Australia's plans for the preservation
of its unique fauna. The zoological
societies of Australia have formed a
special control board which will safe-
guard the laws and insure that reck-
less collecting and export will give
way to the operations of skilled men.
In the past, government export per-
mits were often abused and there was
little hope of detecting the offenders.
Under the new system, following the
formation of the Zoological Control
Board, only the authorities permitted
by law will be allowed to receive the
exported specimens.

Jordan Marsh Company

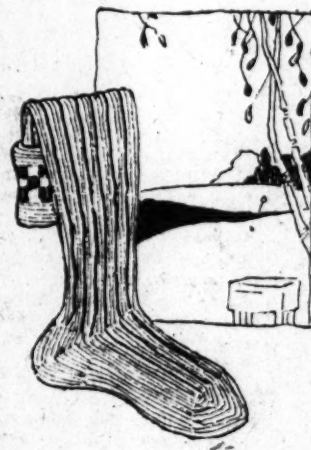
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ing colors. . . . 4.00

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fancy tops. . . . 3.50

—In Light Weight Wool—All wool golf
hose, of a lighter weight—in heather
mixtures with fancy tops. . . . 3.00

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golf hose with new fancy tops—in
heather mixtures. . . . 2.25

MR. HUGHES MAKES
DRASTIC PROPOSAL

Text of Secretary of State's Address to Conference in Which He Asks Scrapping of Warships and a Building Halt

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Secretary Hughes, in his address on Saturday accepting the permanent chairmanship of the Conference on Limitation of Armament, spoke as follows:

It is with a deep sense of privilege and responsibility that I accept the honor you have conferred.

Permit me to express the most cordial appreciation of the assurances of friendly cooperation, which have been generously expressed by the representatives of all the invited governments. The earnest desire and purpose, manifested in every step of the approach to this meeting, that we should meet the reasonable expectation of a watching world by effective action suited to the opportunity is the best augury for the success of the Conference.

The President invited the governments of the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan to participate in a conference on the subject of limitation of armament, in connection with which Pacific and Far Eastern questions also would be discussed. It would have been most agreeable to the President to have invited all the powers to take part in this Conference, but it was thought to be a time when other considerations should yield to the practical requirements of the existing exigency, and in this view the invitation was extended to the group known as the principal allied and associated powers, which, by reason of the conditions produced by the war, control, in the main, the armament of the world. The opportunity to limit armament lies within their grasp.

Nations Limited

It was recognized, however, that the interests of other powers in the Far East made it appropriate that they should be invited to participate in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern problems, and, with the approval of the five powers, an invitation to take part in the discussion of those questions has been extended to Belgium, China, The Netherlands and Portugal.

The inclusion of the proposal for the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions was not for the purpose of embarrassing or delaying an agreement for limitation of armament, but rather to support that undertaking by availing ourselves of this meeting to endeavor to reach a common understanding as to the principles and policies to be followed in the Far East and thus greatly to diminish and, if possible, wholly to remove discernible sources of controversy. It is believed that by interchange of views at this opportune time the governments represented here may find a basis of accord and thus give expression to their desire to assure enduring friendship.

In the public discussions, which have preceded the Conference, there have been apparently two competing views: one, that the consideration of armament should await the result of the discussion on Far Eastern questions, and, another, that the latter discussion should be postponed until an agreement for limitation of armament had been reached. I am unable to find sufficient reason for adopting either of these extreme views. I think that it would be most unfortunate if we should disappoint the hopes which have been attached to this meeting by a postponement of the consideration of the first subject.

Emperor's Proposal

The world looks to this Conference to relieve humanity of the crushing burden created by competition in armament, and it is the view of the American Government that we should meet that expectation without any unnecessary delay. It is therefore proposed that the Conference should proceed at once to consider the question of the limitation of armament.

This, however, does not mean that we must postpone the examination of the Far Eastern questions. These questions are of vast importance and press for solution. It is hoped that immediate provision may be made to deal with them adequately, and it is suggested that it may be found to be entirely practicable through the distribution of committees to make progress to the ends sought to be achieved without either subject being treated as a hindrance to the proper consideration and disposition of the other.

The proposal to limit armament by agreement of the powers is not a new one, and we are admonished by the futility of earlier effort. It may be well to recall the noble aspirations which were voiced 23 years ago in the imperial rescript of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia. It was then pointed out with clarity and emphasis that the intellectual and physical strength of the nations, Labor and Capital, are for the major part diverted from their natural application and unproductively consumed. Hundreds of millions are devoted to acquiring terrible engines of destruction, which, though today regarded as the last word of science, are destined tomorrow to lose all value in consequence of some fresh discovery in the same field.

Supreme Duty Imposed

National culture, economic progress, and the production of wealth are either paralyzed or checked in their development. Moreover, in proportion as the armaments of each power increase, so do they less and less fulfill the object which the governments have set before themselves.

The economic crises, due in great part to the system of armaments, a source of the continual danger which lies in this massing of war material, are transforming the armed

peace of our days in a crushing burden, which the peoples have more and more difficulty in bearing. It appears evident, then, that if this state of things were prolonged it would inevitably lead to the calamity which it is desired to avert, and the horrors of which make every thinking man shudder in advance. To put an end to these incessant armaments and to seek the means of warding off the calamities which are threatening the whole world—such is the supreme duty which is today imposed on all states.

It was with this sense of obligation that His Majesty the Emperor of Russia proposed the conference which was "to occupy itself with this grave problem," and which met at The Hague in the year 1899.

Important as were the deliberations and conclusions of that conference, especially with respect to the pacific settlement of international disputes, its results in the specific matter of limitation of armament went no farther than the adoption of a final resolution setting forth the opinion that the restriction of military charges, which are at present a heavy burden on the world, is extremely desirable for the increase of the material and moral welfare of mankind, and the utterance of the wish that the governments may examine the possibility of an agreement as to the limitation of armed forces by land and sea, seven years later that the Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Elihu Root, in answering a note of the Russian Ambassador suggesting in outline a program of the second peace conference said:

"The government of the United States, therefore, feels it to be its duty to reserve for itself the liberty to propose to the second peace conference, as one of the subjects for consideration, the reduction of limitation of armament, in the hope that, if nothing further can be accomplished, some slight advance may be made toward the realization of the lofty conception which actuated the Emperor of Russia in calling the first conference."

Germany Opposed

It is significant that the Imperial German Government expressed itself as "absolutely opposed to the question of disarmament" and that the Emperor of Germany threatened to decline to send delegates if the subject of disarmament was to be discussed. In view, however, of the resolution which had been adopted at the first Hague conference, the delegates of the United States were instructed that the subject of limitation of armament should be regarded as unfinished business, and that the second conference should ascertain and give full consideration to the result of such examination as the governments may have given to the possibility of an agreement pursuant to the wish expressed by the first conference.

But by reason of the obstacles which the subject had encountered, the second peace conference at The Hague, although it made notable progress in provision for the peaceful settlement of controversies, was unable to deal with limitation of armament except by a resolution in the following general terms:

"The conference confirms the resolution adopted by the conference of 1899 in regard to the limitation of military expenditure; and inasmuch as military expenditure has considerably increased in almost every country since that time, the conference declares that it is eminently desirable that the government should resume the serious examination of this question."

"Extraordinary Opportunity"

This was the fruition of the efforts of eight years. Although the effect was clearly perceived, the race in preparation of armaments, wholly unaffected by these futile suggestions, went on until it fittingly culminated in the greatest war of history; and we are now suffering from the unparalleled loss of life, the destruction of hopes, the economic dislocations, and the widespread impoverishment which measure the cost of the victory over the brutal pretensions of military force.

But if we are warned by the inadequacy of earlier endeavors for limitation of armament, we cannot fail to recognize the extraordinary opportunity now presented.

We not only have the lessons of the past to guide us. Not only do we have the reaction from the disillusioning experiences of war, but we must meet the challenge of imperative economic demands. What was convenient or highly desirable before is now a matter of vital necessity.

If there is to be economic rehabilitation, if the longings for reasonable progress are not to be denied, if we are to be spared the uprisings of peoples made desperate in the desire to shake off burdens no longer endurable, competition in armament must stop. The present opportunity not only derives its advantage from a general appreciation of this fact, but the power to deal with the exigency now rests with a small group of nations represented here, who have every reason to desire peace and to promote amity.

The astounding ambition which lay

athwart the promise of the second Hague conference no longer menaces the world, and the great opportunity of liberty-loving and peace-preserving democracies has come. Is it not plain that the time has passed for mere resolutions, that the responsible powers should examine the question of limitation of armament? We can no longer content ourselves with investigations, with statistics, with reports, with the circumlocution of inquiry. The essential facts are sufficiently known. The time is come, and this Conference has been called, not for general resolutions of mutual advice, but for action.

"End It Now"

We meet with full understanding that the aspirations of mankind are not to be defeated either by plausible suggestions of postponement or by impracticable counsels of perfection. Power and responsibility are here, and the world awaits a practicable program which shall at once be put into execution.

I am confident that I shall have your approval in suggesting that in this matter, as well as in others before the Conference, it is desirable to follow the course of procedure which has the best promise of achievement rather than one which would facilitate division, and thus constantly aiming to agree so far as possible, we shall, with each point of agreement, make it easier to proceed to others.

The question in relation to armaments, which may be regarded as of primary importance at this time, and with which we can deal most promptly and effectively, is the limitation of naval armament. There are certain general considerations which may be deemed pertinent to this subject.

The first is that the core of the difficulty is to be found in the competition in naval programs and that, in order appropriately to limit naval armament, competition in the production must be abandoned. Competition will not be remedied by resolves with respect to the method of its continuance. One program inevitably leads to another, and if competition continues, its regulation is impracticable. There is only one adequate way out and that is to end it now.

It is apparent that this cannot be accomplished without serious sacrifices. Enormous sums have been expended upon ships under construction. Buildings programs which are now under way cannot be given up without heavy loss. Yet if the present construction of capital ships goes forward other ships will inevitably be built to rival them, and this will lead to still others. Thus the race will continue so long as ability to continue lasts. The effort to escape sacrifices is futile. We must face them or yield our purpose.

Holiday of 10 Years

It is also clear that no one of the naval powers should be expected to make the sacrifices alone. The only hope of limitation of naval armament is by agreement among the nations concerned, and this agreement should be entirely fair and reasonable in the extent of the sacrifices required of each of the powers. In considering the basis of such agreement, and the commensurate sacrifices to be required, it is necessary to have regard to the existing naval strength of the great naval powers, including the extent of construction already effected in the case of ships in process. This follows from the fact that one nation is as free to compete as another, and each may find grounds for its action.

What one may do another may demand the opportunity to rival, and we remain in the thrall of competitive effort.

I may add that the American delegates are advised by their naval experts that the tonnage of capital ships may fairly be taken to measure the relative strength of navies, as the provision for auxiliary combatant craft should sustain a reasonable relation to the capital ship tonnage allowed.

It would also seem to be a vital part of a plan for the limitation of naval armament that there should be a naval holiday. It is proposed that for a period of not less than 10 years there should be no further construction of capital ships.

America's Proposal

I am happy to say that I am at liberty to go beyond these general propositions, and, on behalf of the American delegation acting under the instructions of the President of the United States, to submit to you a concrete proposition for an agreement for the limitation of naval armament.

It should be added that this proposal immediately concerns the British Empire, Japan and the United States. In view of the extraordinary conditions, existing due to the world war, affecting the existing strength of the navies of France and Italy, it is not thought to be necessary to discuss at this stage of the proceedings the tonnage allowance of these nations, but the United States proposes that this matter be reserved for the later consideration of the Conference.

In making the present proposal the United States is most solicitous to deal with the question upon an entirely reasonable and practicable basis to the

end that the just interests of all shall be adequately guarded and the national security and defense shall be maintained. Four general principles have been applied:

1. That all capital shipbuilding programs, either actual or projected, should be abandoned.
2. That further reduction should be made through the scrapping of certain of the older ships.
3. That in general regard should be had to the existing naval strength of the powers concerned;
4. That the capital ship tonnage should be used as the measurement of strength for navies and the proportionate allowance of auxiliary combatant craft prescribed.

The principal features of the proposed agreement are as follows:

United States

The United States is now completing its program of 1916 calling for 10 new battleships and six battle cruisers. One battleship has been completed. The others are in various stages of construction; in some cases from 60 to 80 per cent of the construction has been done. On these 15 capital ships now being built over \$330,000,000 have been spent. Still the United States is willing in the interest of an immediate limitation of naval armaments to scrap all these ships.

The United States proposes, if this plan is accepted:

1. To scrap all capital ships now under construction. This includes six battle cruisers and seven battleships on the ways and in the course of building, and two battleships launched.
2. The total number of new capital ships to be scrapped is 15. The total tonnage of the new capital ships when completed would be 615,000 tons.
3. To scrap all of the older battleships up to, but not including, the Delaware and North Dakota. The number of these old battleships to be scrapped is 15. Their total tonnage is 227,740 tons.

Thus the number of capital ships to be scrapped by the United States if this plan is accepted is 30, with an aggregate tonnage (including that of ships in construction, if completed) of 842,740 tons.

Great Britain

The plan contemplates that Great Britain and Japan shall take action which is fairly commensurate with this action on the part of the United States.

It is proposed that Great Britain: 1. Shall stop further construction of the four new Hood's, the new capital ships not laid down, but upon which money has been spent. The four ships, if completed, would have a tonnage displacement of 172,000 tons.

2. Shall, in addition, scrap her pre-dreadnaughts second-line battleships, and first-line battleships, up to but not including the King George V class.

These, with certain pre-dreadnaughts which it is understood have already been scrapped, would amount to 19 capital ships and a tonnage reduction of 411,375 tons.

The total tonnage of ships thus to be scrapped by Great Britain (including the tonnage of the four Hood's, if completed) would be 583,375 tons.

Japan

It is proposed that Japan:

1. Shall abandon her program of ships not yet laid down, viz., the Kii, Owari, No. 7 and No. 8 battleships, and Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 battle cruisers.

It should be observed that this does not involve the stopping of construction, as the construction of none of these ships has been begun.

2. Shall scrap three capital ships (The Mutsu, launched; the Tosa, the Kaga, in course of building), and four battle cruisers, the Amagi and Akagi, in course of building, and the Atago and Takao, not yet laid down, but for which certain material has been assembled.

The total number of new capital ships to be scrapped under this paragraph is seven. The total tonnage of these new capital ships when completed would be 288,100 tons.

3. Shall scrap all pre-dreadnaughts and battleships of the second line. This would include the scrapping of all ships up to but not including the Settsu; that is, the scrapping of 10 old ships, with a total tonnage of 159,828 tons.

The total reduction of tonnage on vessels existing, laid down, or for which material has been assembled (taking the tonnage of the new ships when completed) would be 448,928 tons.

Size of Navies

Thus, under this plan there would be immediately destroyed, of the navies of the three powers, 66 capital

fighting ships, built and building, of a total tonnage of 1,878,043.

It is proposed that it should be agreed by the United States, Great Britain and Japan that their navies, with respect to capital ships, within agreement, shall consist of certain ships designated in the proposal, and number for the United States 15; for Great Britain 22; for Japan 10.

The tonnage of these ships would be as follows: Of the United States 500,650; of Great Britain, 604,450; of Japan, 299,700. In reaching this result the age factor, in the case of the respective navies, has reached appropriate consideration.

Replacement: With respect to replacement, the United States proposes:

1. That it be agreed that the first replacement tonnage shall not be laid down until 10 years from the date of the agreement.
2. That replacement be limited by an agreed maximum of capital ship tonnage as follows:
For the United States, 500,000 tons.
For Great Britain, 500,000 tons.
For Japan, 300,000 tons.
3. That subject to the 10-year limitation above fixed and the maximum standard, capital ships may be replaced when they are 20 years old by new capital ship construction.
4. That no capital ship shall be built in replacement with a tonnage displacement of more than 35,000 tons.

Only an Outline

The plan includes provision for the limitation of auxiliary surface combatant craft. This term embraces three classes, that is:

1. Auxiliary surface combatant craft, such as cruisers (exclusive of battle cruisers), flotilla leaders, destroyers, and various surface types;
- (2) submarines, and (3) airplane carriers.

I shall not attempt to review the proposals for these various classes, as they bear a definite relation to the provisions for capital fighting ships.

With the acceptance of this plan the burden of meeting the demands of competition in naval armament will be lifted. Enormous sums will be released to aid the progress of civilization.

At the same time the proper demands of national defense will be adequately met and the nations will have ample opportunity during the naval holiday of 10 years to consider their future course. Preparation for future naval war shall stop now. I shall not attempt at this time to take up the other topics which have been listed on the tentative agenda proposed in anticipation of the Conference.

Responses from Delegates

Following the speech by Secretary Hughes, there were calls from the gallery for Mr. Briand, who rose and, speaking in French, said in part:

"If it is possible to secure the security which she is entitled to expect, if it is only a question of making sacrifices, France is ready to consent."

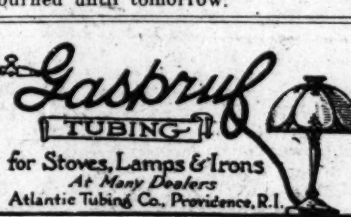
"France has defended her liberty, and, I think, at the same time, the liberty of the world, and if the necessary precautions are taken in order to insure her life and safety, France, like you gentlemen, is ready to say 'Down arms!'"

Then there were cries for Japan. Prince Tokugawa rose and, after a tribute to Mr. Hughes, said in part:

"All humanity is interested in the great purpose for which this meeting has been called. We are here to compose difficulties, not to create them. We mean seriously to promote true and honest friendship among nations. We propose not to prescribe terms or to dictate a constitution to a dubious world, but to carry out the plain dictates of common sense."

"The world needs peace. It calls for economic and political stability. And to cooperate with the powers, here so seriously represented, for the accomplishment of such a lofty purpose will be for Japan a source of greatest pleasure."

Then successively the gallery called for and heard responses from Italy, China, Belgium, The Netherlands and Portugal. The Conference then adjourned until tomorrow.



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3. That subject to the 10-year limitation above fixed and the maximum standard, capital ships may be replaced when they are 20 years old by new capital ship construction.

4. That no capital ship shall be built in replacement with a tonnage displacement of more than 35,000 tons.

I have sketched the proposal only in outline, leaving the technical details to be supplied by the formal proposition, which is ready for submission to the delegates.

Here is a meeting, I can well believe, which is an earnest of the awakened conscience of twentieth century civilizations. It is not a convention of reform, nor a session of sorrow. It is not the conference of victors to define terms of settlement. Nor is it a council of nations seeking to remake human kind. It is rather a coming together, from all parts of the earth, to apply the better attributes of mankind to minimize the faults in our international relationships.

Inherent Rights

"Speaking as official sponsor for the invitation, I think I may say the call is not of the United States of America alone, it is rather the spoken word of a war-weary world, struggling for restoration, hungering and thirsting for better relationships; of humanity crying for relief and craving assurances of lasting peace."

"It is easy to understand this world-wide aspiration. The glory of triumph, the rejoicing in achievement, the love of liberty, the devotion to country, the pangs of sorrow, the burdens of debt, the desolation of ruin—all these are appraised alike in all lands. Here in the United States we are but freshly turned from the burial of an unknown American soldier, when a nation sorrowed while paying him tribute."

Whether it was spoken or not, a hundred millions of our people were summing up the inexcusable cause, the incalculable cost, the unrepentable sacrifices, and the ever-impelling question, How can humanity justify or God forgive? Human hate demands no such toll; ambition and greed must be denied it. If misunderstanding must take the blame, then let us banish it, an let understanding rule and make good will reign everywhere. All of us demand liberty and justice. There cannot be one without the other, and they must be held the unquestioned possession of all peoples. Inherent rights are of God, and the tragedies of the world originate in their attempted denial. The world today is infringing their enjoyment by arming to defend or deny, when simple sanity calls for their recognition through common understanding."

People Would Outlaw War

"Out of the cataclysm of the world war came new fellowships, new convictions, new aspirations. It is ours to make the most of them. A world staggering with debt needs its burdens lifted. Humanity which has been shocked by the wanton destruction would minimize the agencies of that destruction. Contemplating the measureless cost of war and the continuous

PRESIDENT HARDING
OPENS CONFERENCE

The Conclusions of This Body, He Declares, Will Influence All Future Human Progress and Fortunes of the World

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The text of President Harding's address at the opening of the Conference on Limitation of Armament follows:

"Mr. Secretary and members of the Conference, ladies and gentlemen: It is a great and happy privilege to bid the delegates to this Conference a cordial welcome to the capital of the United States of America. It is not only a satisfaction to greet you because we were lately participants in a common cause, in which shared sacrifices and sorrows and triumphs brought our nations more closely together, but it is gratifying to address you as the spokesman for nations whose convictions and attending actions have so much to do with the well or woe of all mankind."

"It is not possible to overappraise the importance of such a Conference. It is an unseemly boast, no disparagement of other nations which, though not represented, are held in highest respect, to declare that the conclusions of this body will have a signal influence on all human progress—on the fortunes of the world."

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Reason and Conscience Point Way

"It is not to be denied that the world has swung along throughout the ages without heeding this call from the kinder hearts of men. But the same world never before was so tragically brought to realization of the utter futility of passion's sway when reason and conscience and fellowship point a nobler way."

"I can speak officially only for our United States. Our hundred millions frankly want less of armament and none of war. Wholly free from guile, sure in our own minds that we harbor no unworthy designs, we accredit the world with the same good intent. So I welcome you, not alone in good will and high purpose, but with high faith."

"We are met for a service to mankind. In all simplicity, in all honesty and all honor, there may be written here the avowals of a world-conscience refined by the consuming fire of war, and made more sensitive by the anxious aftermath. I hope for that understanding which will emphasize the guarantees of peace, and for commitments to less burdens and a better order which will tranquilize the world. In such an accomplishment there will be added glory to your flags and ours, and the rejoicing of mankind will make the transcending music of all succeeding time."

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FRANCE LOOKING TOWARD AMERICA

While President Harding's Naval Proposals Are Admired French Will Need Assurances Before Reducing Land Armament

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from correspondents in Paris, France (Sunday).—The opening of the Washington Conference arouses the greatest possible interest in France. Great things are hoped for, and the somewhat pessimistic tone of some of the journals does not adequately reflect the more enthusiastic spirit of the people. Washington has become the pivot of the world. If the French by nature find it difficult to lift their eyes across frontiers, they have now lifted them right across the Atlantic and are eager for all expressions of solidarity and of good will.

The inaugural address of President Harding, which was first printed in the evening papers, was found cheerful and encouraging, and the American President has struck a vibrant and responsive chord in French hearts. The concrete character of his navy proposals is a surprise and is admired.

French correspondents in Washington have been, and are particularly insistent in their warnings that nothing in the nature of a pact, that will give the French a sense of security, can be expected, and that at present financial adjustments are not possible. Nevertheless President Harding's speech denotes a sympathetic understanding of these two problems which must remain the principal preoccupations of France.

What France Wants

Were France assured of her safety, were the possibilities of a German revanche definitely dispelled, and were France at the same time relieved from the nightmare of her crushing debt, and the improbability of the realization of her own credits on Germany, her policy could be safely changed.

The consequences of the acceptance of assurances that her case is understood and that her requirements will be met, if not by formal treaty, by the pledged word of America, would engender an entirely new spirit on the European continent, and would be the starting point of a real restoration of peace conditions.

Stability can only come when military and financial doubts are dispelled. France realizes that America has an immediate and absorbing purpose, that of solving the problem of the Pacific. There is no illusion on this score. But if America looks out across the Pacific, she cannot forget that the Atlantic, which is also a European ocean, washes her seaboard. The "Matin" contains notable expressions of this view.

A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the United States Treasury, is represented as declaring that the worst policy would be to ruin the debtors, for the creditors would be the same time ruin themselves. The question of monetary exchanges and fluctuations of value is recognized by him as dominating all others. He refers, of course, to French obligations toward America, but it may be added that certain European economists apply the same reasoning to the relation of the Allies with Germany.

Land Disarmament

This connection of the two subjects is displeasing to France, where it is held that there is no possible ground of comparison. However, it cannot be overlooked that the impending bankruptcy of Germany, and the moratorium that is proposed by British financiers have an important bearing on French finance which has counted upon large payments by Germany.

As for land disarmament, which is a question of vital importance to France, since on the one hand France cannot afford to carry the heavy burden, and on the other hand cannot afford to reduce her means of security without solid guarantees, there is great discussion in the newspapers. Publicists generally are afraid of what they consider false pacifism. They declare with unanimity that France must beware of being duped.

While the greatest desire is expressed that some relief may be found, it is impossible to overcome fears of her hereditary enemy. Vigilance is counseled. The truth is that in the face of the legitimate fears of France, something very definite will have to come from the United States, if a real policy of substantial disarmament is to be entered upon. But at present it is chiefly the American-Japanese dispute which attracts attention, though it is considered inevitable that other questions will be discussed.

On the Pacific issue, French correspondents write with frankness. Thus Philip Millet, now at Washington, does not hesitate to speak of the possibility of war. He sets out the advantages of each side, and asks whether the strategic inferiority of America in the Pacific can be redeemed by the number and quality of her fleet. There are few bases, and the American navy, in spite of size, is unprepared. Were war to result, Japan would quickly seize the available bases. Nothing could repair this loss, and America would resemble a building at the foot of a tree in which the cat has taken refuge.

A Long Conflict

Mr. Millet says that America cannot possibly vanquish Japan by force of arms, and if there are Americans, who have blind confidence, they should be recalled to a sense of reality. On the other hand Japan would also make a grave error in dreaming of a naval conflict. War would go on several years, America would sit patient, and Japan could not resist the economic consequences of prolonged hostilities. America would triumph in the end,

but it would be at the price of universal disaster.

If there is no accord reached about the Far East, America will doubtless fortify her bases, particularly the island of Guam, and the situation will be reversed to the detriment of Japan. Rather than resign herself to this situation Japan would probably precipitate a conflict. This is written to show the gravity of the problem which France, by all methods of mediation, must help to solve, for Europe, including France, would suffer.

Position of England

"Pertinax" on his side asks whether England will be obliged to choose between America and Japan. He considers that England is trying not to have to make the choice, hoping that a settlement between the Pacific powers will be reached.

If England persists in maintaining her treaty with Japan in defiance of America, she will put the unity of the Empire in peril. If she breaks off the treaty, she puts India in peril. After all the conclusion is encouraging. England has too much to lose in any event whatever choice she takes, unless she can bring about a reconciliation of Japan and America.

This is a faithful picture of the Conference presents itself as the whole there, in spite of its gravity, justification for an optimistic outlook.

Britain's Appreciation

Drastic Scrapping of Ships and Naval Holiday Warmly Praised

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Sunday).—None of the Sunday papers comment editorially on the sweeping naval reductions proposed by Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, at the first meeting of the Washington Conference. Nothing but appreciation is heard on all sides for the simple sincerity of President Harding's opening address which was followed so dramatically by what The Sunday Times calls, in its headlines, "The American bombshell." Its correspondent at Washington indicates that not only was the Conference surprised at the drastic proposals to scrap new ships under construction, but was also unprepared for a naval holiday of 10 years' duration.

The program outlined by Mr. Hughes is in keeping with Lord Lee's pronouncement that Britain was prepared to view with equanimity an American fleet of equal strength to that of England. Cancelling the four new "Hoods," the orders for which have only recently been placed, apart from stopping much needed work for unemployed, should be easily accomplished. It will be for the naval experts to say whether the remaining capital ships left to America and Britain are approximately equal on their merits.

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A Magnanimous Sacrifice

Interest in the Washington Conference has been growing as its opening drew near, and now that President Harding's sincere words have been so swiftly expressed in a really practical program for lightening the armament burdens of the world, the interest of the British public will become intense. The more so, when it is realized that the United States is making such a magnanimous sacrifice of modern ships almost completely and excellently in size and gun power any vessel afloat.

British political interest has been centered on the question of the possibility of Mr. Lloyd George being able to attend the Conference. The Irish conference, though vitally important in itself, is to a great extent viewed from the standpoint of its effect on the Premier's movements. A political authority in close touch with the aims and ambitions of Mr. Lloyd George informed The Christian Science Monitor's representative that it would be difficult to find anyone whose heart was so wrapped up in the meeting at Washington. If some formula is found to reconcile the Sinn Féin and Ulster viewpoints in keeping with British security, the Minister will at once leave for Washington. Details of Irish settlement in that case would be worked out in Downing Street during his absence.

Premier's Great Desire

The Premier's great desire is to have an opportunity of giving the American people and President Harding a convincing assurance of the whole-hearted desire of Britain to come to a lasting understanding with regard to naval armaments. The clear and explicit statement of Mr. Hughes will do much to simplify reaching this desired agreement.

The Washington Conference, being far removed from the effects of the recent war which to a great extent dominated the gathering at Versailles, will benefit from the remoteness of these deliberations. The startling directness of Mr. Hughes, who presides at the Conference, is sure evidence that the methods of reaching an agreement at Paris will not prevail in Washington.

An appreciative article on Mr. Hughes, appearing recently in The Evening Standard, shows what the Old World diplomatists are up against in the American capital. The article concludes: "The Washington Conference brings Europe face to face with a new force. America is now what she has never been before, a power in world diplomacy, and she has for nearly the first time great brain and a first-class intellect directing her."

"It will be interesting to learn what the British delegates think of Mr. Hughes. It will be even more interesting to see the play of Mr. Hughes' coldly objective mind, determined to see that America has her rights and that her interests are as actively protected abroad as those of other countries have been in the past."

He stands for an unmeasured and perhaps immeasurable potency in the healing of the world."

Germans Watch French Policy

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday).—All eyes here today are fixed on Washington. Except from the extreme Socialist newspapers on the one hand, and the extreme reactionary on the other, the press here, reflecting accurately public opinion, discusses the Conference outlook with sympathy, if with a certain skepticism. Politicians and newspapers here persist in believing that the French delegates will either endeavor to persuade the United States to promise France assurances of help in case of a new conflict with Germany, or failing that at least to agree to the tacit countenance of any new endeavor on France's part to finally deal with "the new German menace."

The "Deutsche Tageszeitung" thinks America will tolerantly reject all ideas of an alliance with France, but may promise not to raise objections to any new measure which France may want to take against Germany. "A free hand to deal with Germany," summarizes what France hopes to get from the Washington Conference, adds the newspaper mentioned.

The Independent Socialist newspaper, "Freiheit," says that in reality Europe's gravest economic and political problems must be raised at Washington. "On the Washington Conference depends not merely the lines which world policy will follow in the next few years, but in many respects also the fate of countries like Germany and Russia," adds "Freiheit."

Amplification of Plan

Mr. Hughes' Program Based on Four Fundamentals

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Following is the full official text of the American proposals for limitation of world armament, as laid before the Conference:

The United States proposes the following plan for a limitation of the naval armament of the conferring nations. The United States believes that this plan safely guards the interests of all concerned.

In working out this proposal the United States has been guided by four general principles:

- (a) The elimination of all capital ship building programs, either actual or projected.
- (b) Further reduction through the scrapping of certain of the older ships.
- (c) That regard should be had to the existing naval strength of the conferring powers.
- (d) The use of capital ship tonnage as the measurement of strength for navies and proportionate allowance of auxiliary combatant craft prescribed.

Proposal for a limitation of naval armament.

CAPITAL SHIPS—UNITED STATES

1. The United States to scrap all new capital ships now under construction and on their way to completion. This includes six battle cruisers and seven battleships on the ways and building and two battleships launched. (Note—Paragraph One involves a reduction of 15 new capital ships under construction, with a total tonnage when completed of 618,000 tons. Total amount of money already spent on 15 capital ships, \$332,000,000.)

2. The United States to scrap all battleships up to, but not including, the Delaware and North Dakota. (Note—The number of old battleships scrapped under Paragraph Two is 15; their total tonnage is 237,740 tons. The grand total of capital ships to be scrapped is 30, aggregating \$45,740 tons.)

GREAT BRITAIN

3. Great Britain to stop further construction on the four new Hoods. (Note—Paragraph Three involves a reduction of four new capital ships not yet laid down, but upon which money has been spent, with a total tonnage when completed of 172,000 tons.)

4. In addition to the four Hoods, Great Britain to scrap her pre-dreadnaughts, second line battleships and first line battleships up to, but not including the King George V. class. (Note—Paragraph Four involves the disposition of 19 capital ships, certain of which have already been scrapped, with a tonnage reduction of 411,375 tons. The grand total tonnage of ships scrapped under this agreement will be 583,375 tons.)

JAPAN

5. Japan to abandon her program of ships not yet laid down, viz.: The Kii, Owari, No. 7, No. 8, battleships, and Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, battle cruisers. (Note—Paragraph Five does not involve the stopping of construction on any ship upon which construction has begun.)

6. Japan to scrap three battleships: The Mutsu, launched; the Tosa and Kaga, building; and four battle cruisers, the Amagi and Akagi, building, and the Atago and Takao, not yet laid down, but for which certain material has been assembled.

(Note—Paragraph six involves a reduction of seven new capital ships under construction, with a total tonnage when completed of 288,100 tons.)

7. Japan to scrap all pre-dreadnaughts and capital ships of the second line. This includes the scrapping of all ships up to, but not including, the Settsu.

(Note—Paragraph seven involves the scrapping of 10 older ships with a total tonnage of 159,928 tons. The grand total reduction of tonnage on vessels existing, laid down, or for which material has been assembled, is 448,928 tons.)

FRANCE AND ITALY

8. In view of certain extraordinary conditions due to the world war af-

fecting the existing strengths of the navies of France and Italy, the United States does not consider necessary the discussion at this stage of the proceedings of the tonnage allowance of these nations, but proposes it be reserved for the later consideration of the Conference.

OTHER NEW CONSTRUCTION

9. No other new capital ships shall be constructed during the period of this agreement except replacement tonnage as provided hereinafter.

10. If the terms of this proposal are agreed to, then the United States, Great Britain and Japan agree that their navies, three months after the making of this agreement, shall consist of the following capital ships:

UNITED STATES

Maryland, California, Tennessee, Idaho, Mississippi, New Mexico, Arizona, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Nevada, Texas, New York, Arkansas, Wyoming, Utah, Florida, North Dakota, Delaware. Total, 18. Total tonnage, 500,650.

GREAT BRITAIN

Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Resolution, Ramillies, Revenge, Queen Elizabeth, Warspite, Valiant, Barham, Malaya, Benbow, Emperor of India, Iron Duke, Marlborough, Erin, King George V., Centurion, Ajax, Hood, Renown, Repulse, Tiger. Total, 22. Total tonnage, 604,450.

JAPAN

Nagato, Hanga, Ise, Yamashiro, Fuso, Settsu, Kishimo, Haruna, Hi-Yei, Kongo. Total, 10. Total tonnage, 299,700.

DISPOSITION OF OLD AND NEW CONSTRUCTION

11. Capital ships shall be disposed of in accordance with methods to be agreed upon.

REPLACEMENTS

12. (a) The tonnage basis for capital ship replacement under this proposal to be as follows:

United States, 500,000 tons.
Great Britain, 500,000 tons.
Japan, 300,000 tons.

(b) Capital ships 20 years from date of completion may be replaced by new capital ship construction, but the keels of such new construction shall not be laid until the tonnage which it is to replace is 17 years of age from date of completion. Provided, however, that the first replacement tonnage shall not be laid down until 10 years from the date of the signing of this agreement.

(c) The scrapping of capital ships replaced by new construction shall be undertaken not later than the date of completion of the new construction, and shall be completed within three months of the date of completion of new construction, or, if the date of completion of new construction be delayed, then within four years of the laying of the keels of such new construction.

(d) No capital ships shall be laid during the term of this agreement whose tonnage displacement exceeds 35,000 tons.

(e) The same rules for determining tonnage of capital ships shall apply to the ships of each of the powers party to this agreement.

(f) Each of the powers party to this agreement agrees to inform promptly all the other powers party to this agreement concerning:

- (1) The names of the capital ships to be replaced by new construction.
- (2) The date of authorization of replacement tonnage.
- (3) The dates of laying the keels of replacement tonnage.
- (4) The displacement tonnage of each new ship to be laid down.
- (5) The actual date of completion of each new ship.
- (6) The fact and date of the scrapping of ships replaced.

(g) No fabricated parts of capital ships including parts of hulls, engines and ordnance shall be constructed previous to the date of authorization of replacement tonnage. A list of such parts will be furnished all powers party to this agreement.

(h) In case of the loss or accidental destruction of capital ships, they may be replaced by new capital ship construction in conformity with the foregoing rules.

AUXILIARY COMBATANT CRAFT

13. In treating this subject auxiliary combatant craft have been divided into three classes:

- (a) Auxiliary surface combatant craft.
 - (b) Submarines.
 - (c) Airplane carriers and aircraft.
14. The term auxiliary surface combatant craft includes cruisers (exclusive of battle cruisers), flotilla leaders, destroyers, and all other surface types except those specifically exempted in the following paragraph.
15. Existing monitors, unarmored surface craft as specified in Paragraph 16, under 3000 tons, fuel ships, supply ships, tenders, repair ships, tugs, mine sweepers and vessels

THEATRICAL

BOSTON

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

SAN CARLO

GRAND OPERA

LAST WEEK

TONIGHT—TOSCA, FIDELIO, TOMMASO

TOMORROW—LA TRAVIATA

WEDNESDAY—LA TRAVIATA

THURSDAY—LA TRAVIATA

FRIDAY—LA TRAVIATA

SATURDAY—LA TRAVIATA

SUNDAY—LA TRAVIATA

MONDAY—LA TRAVIATA

TUESDAY—LA TRAVIATA

WEDNESDAY—LA TRAVIATA

THURSDAY—LA TRAVIATA

FRIDAY—LA TRAVIATA

SATURDAY—LA TRAVIATA

SUNDAY—LA TRAVIATA

MONDAY—LA TRAVIATA

readily convertible from merchant vessels are exempt from the terms of this agreement.

16. No new auxiliary combatant craft may be built except from this agreement regarding limitation of naval armaments that exceed 3000 tons displacement and 15 knots speed, and carry more than four 5-inch guns.

17. It is proposed that the total tonnage of cruisers, flotilla leaders and destroyers allowed each power shall be as follows:

For the United States, 450,000 tons.
For Great Britain, 450,000 tons.
For Japan, 270,000 tons.

Provided, however, that no power party to this agreement whose total tonnage in auxiliary surface combatant craft on November 11, 1921, exceeds the prescribed tonnage shall be required to scrap such excess tonnage until replacements begin, at which time the total tonnage of auxiliary combatant craft for each nation shall be reduced to the prescribed allowances as herein stated.

LIMITATION OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

18. All auxiliary surface combatant craft whose keels have been laid down by November 11, 1921, may be carried to completion.

No new construction in auxiliary surface combatant craft except replacement tonnage as provided hereinafter shall be laid down during the period of this agreement, provided, however, that such nations as have not reached the auxiliary surface combatant craft tonnage allowances hereinbefore stated may construct tonnage up to the limit of their allowance.

SCRAPPING OF OLD CONSTRUCTION

19. Auxiliary surface combatant craft shall be scrapped in accordance with methods to be agreed upon.

Submarines

20. It is proposed that the total tonnage of submarines allowed each power shall be as follows:

For the United States, 90,000 tons.
For Great Britain, 90,000 tons.
For Japan, 54,000 tons.

Provided, however, that no power party to this agreement whose total tonnage in submarines on November 11, 1921, exceeds the prescribed tonnage shall be required to scrap such excess tonnage until replacements begin, at which time the total tonnage of submarines for each nation shall be reduced to the prescribed allowance as herein stated.

LIMITATION OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

21. (a) All submarines whose keels have been laid down by November 11, 1921, may be carried to completion.

(b) No new submarine tonnage except replacement tonnage as provided hereinafter shall be laid down during the period of this agreement, provided, however, that such nations as have not reached the submarine tonnage allowance hereinbefore stated may construct tonnage up to the limit of their allowance.

SCRAPPING OF OLD CONSTRUCTION

22. Submarines shall be scrapped in accordance with methods to be agreed upon.

(C)—AIRPLANE CARRIERS AND AIRCRAFT

23. It is proposed that the total tonnage of airplane carriers allowed each power shall be as follows. United States, 80,000 tons; Great Britain, 80,000 tons; Japan, 48,000 tons.

Provided, however, that no power party to this agreement whose total tonnage in airplane carriers on

November 11, 1921, exceeds the prescribed tonnage shall be required to scrap such excess tonnage until replacements begin, at which time the total tonnage of airplane carriers for each nation shall be reduced to the prescribed allowance as herein stated.

Limitation of new construction—airplane carriers.

24. (a) All airplane carriers whose keels have been laid down by November 11, 1921, may be carried to completion.

(b) No new airplane carrier tonnage except replacement tonnage as provided herein shall be laid down during the period of this agreement, provided, however, that such nations as have not reached the airplane carrier tonnage hereinbefore stated, may construct tonnage up to the limit of their allowance.

SCRAPPING OF OLD CONSTRUCTION

25. Airplane carriers shall be scrapped in accordance with methods to be agreed upon.

AUXILIARY COMBAT CRAFT, REPLACEMENTS

26. (a) Cruisers 17 years of age from date of completion may be replaced by new construction. The keels for such new construction shall not be laid until the tonnage it is intended to replace is 15 years of age from date of completion.

(b) Destroyers and flotilla leaders, 12 years of age from date of completion may be replaced by new construction. The keels of such new construction shall not be laid until the tonnage it is intended to replace is 11 years of age from date of completion.

(c) Submarines 12 years of age from date of completion may be replaced by new submarine construction, but the keels of such new construction shall not be laid until the tonnage which the new tonnage is to replace is 11 years of age from date of completion.

(d) Airplane carriers 20 years of age from date of completion may be replaced by new airplane carrier construction, but the keels of such new construction shall not be laid until the tonnage which it is to replace is 17 years of age from date of completion.

(e) No surface vessels carrying guns of caliber greater than 8 inches shall be laid down as replacement tonnage for auxiliary combatant surface craft.

The same rules for determining tonnage of auxiliary combatant craft shall apply to the ships of each of the powers party to this agreement.

The scrapping of ships replaced by new construction shall be undertaken not later than the date of completion of the new construction and shall be completed within three months of the date of completion of the new construction or, if the completion of new tonnage is delayed, then within four years of the laying of the keels of such new construction.

Each of the powers party to this agreement agrees to inform all the other parties to this agreement concerning:

- (1) The names or numbers of the ships to be replaced by new construction;
- (2) The date of authorization of replacement tonnage;
- (3) The dates of laying the keels of replacement tonnage;
- (4) The displacement tonnage of each new ship to be laid down;
- (5) The actual date of completion of each new ship;
- (6) The fact and date of the scrapping of ships replaced.

No fabricated parts of auxiliary combatant craft, including parts of

hulls, engines and ordnance, will be constructed previous to the date of authorization of replacement tonnage. A list of such parts will be furnished all powers party to this agreement.

In case of the loss or accidental destruction of ships of this class they may be replaced by new construction in conformity with the foregoing rules.

AIRCRAFT

27. The limitation of naval aircraft is not proposed.

(Note: Owing to the fact that naval aircraft may be readily adapted from special types of commercial craft, it is not considered practicable to prescribe limits for naval aircraft.)

28. The powers party to this agreement bind themselves not to dispose of combatant vessels of any class in such a manner that they later may become combatant vessels in another navy. They bind themselves, further, not to acquire combatant vessels from any foreign source.

29. No capital ship tonnage nor auxiliary combatant craft tonnage for foreign account shall be constructed within the jurisdiction of any one of the powers party to this agreement during the term of this agreement.

MERCHANT MARINE

30. As the importance of the merchant marine is in inverse ratio to the size of naval armaments, regulations must be provided to govern its conversion features for war purposes.

Open Door Is Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"It cannot be doubted that a renewed agreement with appropriate sanctions may be reached affirming and providing guarantees that the policy of the open door in China, so formally adopted by Japan and other nations, shall continue to be the rule governing intercourse between the interested powers and China," said George W. Wickersham, on Saturday, addressing the League for Political Education at the Town Hall. "It is difficult to conceive of any arrangements affecting China at the present time which do not involve an international agreement between the powers having to deal with her," he said.

China, he said, seemed to be in a state of complete governmental demoralization, with, so far as available information enabled one to see, no responsible government upon which anyone could depend for the security of international obligations.

"However, the powers may candidly recognize, and in good faith embody in proper agreements a method of dealing in a fair and practical manner in their commercial relationships with China, and by such agreement remove the principal cause of possible irritation between the United States and Japan, and pave the way toward a general agreement to cut down the navies of the respective powers."

HIGHER WAGE PLEA IN AUSTRALIA FAILS

Arbitration Court President, on Contrary, Says Basic Wage in the Commonwealth Must Come Down If Prices Generally Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
From its Australian News Office.
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Refusing to increase the basic wage and declaring that the wage must come down if prices fall, Mr. Justice Powers, president of the Commonwealth Court of Arbitration and Conciliation, has announced a decision of vital interest to industrial Australia.

The claim by the Federated Gas Employees' Union for the adoption of a basic wage based on the findings of the recent federal commission was regarded by a number of combined unions as a test application, and this view was also taken by the court. It will be remembered that when the basic wage commission made its report, the federal statistician, G. H. Knibbs, furnished the Prime Minister with an analysis intended to show the grave result on industry of any raising of wages in line with the report.

Mr. Justice Powers said that the claimant union in the case asked that the sum of £5 16s. 6d. a week be awarded as the basic wage for members of the union, because of the findings of the commission. The representative of the employers had claimed that if the sum mentioned were paid as a basic wage, and applied throughout the Commonwealth, it would add about £104,000,000 a year to wages at present paid, and that sum could not be found out of the profits of Australian industries. Commenting on the two sides, the president of the court said that the importance of the case was very great, because the well-being of thousands of men, women and children would be affected. The court could not fail to recognize that any additional burden placed on industry at present was bound to cause further unemployment to workers, especially to those on the basic wage whom it was intended to benefit.

Basic Wage Was Not Recommended

In the opinion of the president of the court, the workers of the Commonwealth had been misled into thinking that the commission had recommended a basic wage of £5 16s. 6d., which it had thought could be paid out of the profits of production. It was clear from the commission report that it was not appointed to find what the basic wage of an unskilled worker or of any worker should be, but to report what, in the opinion of its members, was the actual cost of living, according to the reasonable standard of living, including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a householder, for a man with a wife and three children under 14 years of age. Contrary to the wide belief, the commission did not find what the basic wage should be, did not report to the Federal Ministry what it should be, and did not recommend that its finding should be adopted by the Ministry or by the court as a basic wage. Continuing his judgment, Mr. Justice Powers said:

"I admit that employers say, every time an increased wage is asked for that it is an inopportune time to make such an application; but, on the facts submitted in this case, there is no doubt about the objection this time. We are living in a time of world-wide depression, causing unemployment everywhere. There is a reduction of wages in all countries, and, in many countries, longer working hours. As the world is now one market, Australia must be affected by what is going on elsewhere and has already been affected by it. There has already been a more rapid fall in prices in Australia than it has ever experienced in its history, and, if prices fall, the cost of materials and of wages must also fall if industries are to be carried on. The common enemy of employers and employees at the present time is the economic position, and both Labor and Capital should work together, instead of fighting each other, and help to insure greater production. Our large industries are seriously challenged by the importation from other countries of goods made under conditions of massed production, piece-work, longer working hours, and at greatly reduced rates of wages compared with those existing in this country in 1920. Nearly every day reports of further reductions of wages in England, the United States, and all civilized countries are being received. There are thousands of unemployed at present. What chance would they have if 40 per cent or any additional sum is added to the wage?"

Surprising Production Figures

"In the circumstances, it is difficult to understand why the plain claim for £5 16s. 6d. should be pressed for at present by the executive of the combined unions. I am satisfied that this court, if it granted the increase, would do much harm to the workers of Australia, and that they would have to abandon their unions to get employment free of awards, or Parliament would have to brush aside the court or its awards to enable industry to be carried on. The figures as to reduced output of machinery are startling. The countries in which workers produce the most—that is, who do the fairest day's work—can and do pay the best wages. That was the case before the war, and it will continue to be so. The men who believe that less work by each employee must necessarily mean more employment are wrong. Every worker must do as good work as workers do in other civilized countries, or the standard of living must come down in keeping with the standard of work performed.

On the whole of the facts before

me, I cannot help asking whether the executives of the combined unions are justified in asking the court to grant £2 10s. additional to the £35,795 young unmarried men, and in some cases to youths of 18 years of age receiving the adult rate of wages, and to 167,791 married men without children under 14 years of age, while thousands of their fellow unionists are out of employment altogether and are anxious to get work at any wage that will keep them, and while many are forced to seek relief from benevolent societies and the Ministry. It is clear that the basic wage cannot be increased at the present time, but it must be lowered if and when prices fall, in the same way and for the same reason that it was increased from time to time since 1907."

Unions Dissatisfied

This decision of Mr. Justice Powers was not well received by the representatives of the conference of federated unions who prepared the case for the employees in connection with the recent inquiry by the president of the court which preceded his honor's judgment. P. J. Clancy, a leading union official, declared that the decision would inevitably shake the confidence of the trade union movement in the efficacy and fairness of arbitration.

"The claim of the combined unions," said Mr. Clancy, "was not for a sum of £5 16s., but for the granting of the standard of comfort laid down by the royal commission in its indicator lists of commodities and services, together with the automatic adjustment of the monetary figure required at the present time to give that standard according to the fluctuations in the purchasing power of money. This was stressed throughout the whole case. Mr. Sutcliffe of the commonwealth statistician's staff, who acted as secretary of the basic wage commission at the request of the court, supplied the present day prices of the services and commodities, which gave a wage of £5 3s. 8d. a week. The claim of the federated unions, therefore, was not for £5 16s. but for £5 3s. 8d., and this claim was rejected because in the opinion of the court the community could not pay a basic wage of £5 16s."

Mr. Clancy asserted that the basic wage commission had been appointed because the unions had asked for it and because both judges of the federal arbitration court had definitely recommended that an inquiry into the existing standard was imperative. Criticizing the analysis or memorandum made by Mr. Knibbs in connection with the basic wage commission's report, Mr. Clancy said that every effort to have that memorandum laid on the table of Parliament, or made available, had failed. The unions considered that "the court has no right to base its decision upon a document of this character. The workers seemingly are condemned to a bare living wage, no more, with unemployment, short time, and possibly very often less."

CAUSE OF DEPRESSION IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
From its South African News Office.
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—General Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, said in a speech at a recent election in connection with the recent by-elections on his return from England, said:

"The position is that we are passing through a very difficult time. There is no doubt about it. I refer you to what has happened in South Africa in the last 12 months. It is the universal experience of mankind that after great wars we have a period of apparent prosperity. We should remember that after the Boer War the country was full of money which was brought by the war, and we had years of apparent great prosperity. The great war we have just passed through has been followed by similar conditions, not only in South Africa but all over the world. We have had apparent prosperity here from 1918 up to the end of 1920, but the experience of the world has always been that the apparent wave of prosperity passed away like a wave and left behind nothing but depression.

"I want to make you look at matters in a grave manner and face the facts. What are the facts? That there has been a complete change in this country." He then proceeded to show that, following the artificial prosperity which the great war created, there would come a time of reckoning in the shape of decreased wages and decreased prices for South African products.

General Smuts concluded that the country was in a bad state. It could not sell its diamonds; its meat was selling at lower prices than before the war, and so with everything. Why? Because Europe is bankrupt and cannot pay, retorted the Premier, and one elsewhere cannot sell. No doubt some people thought that the low prices given for their produce was due to him, but if he could secure better prices for their produce and better wages all round he would do it; but it was not within his power.

DOMINIONS' PLACE IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Britain Maintains That Until Dominions Can Provide Adequate Self-Defense, They Will Not Be Fully Independent

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England.—In discussing the new position of the dominions in regard to foreign affairs, General Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, said: "If your foreign policy is going to rest not only on the basis of your Cabinet here in England, but finally upon the whole of the British Empire, it will have to be a simpler and more intelligible policy which will, I am sure, lead in the end to less friction and to the greater safety of the Empire; and you may be sure there will be a great deal more publicity and discussion of foreign affairs than there has ever been." This would, of course, be very good in regard to international relations, but the question is much more difficult and complex than would appear by a mere perusal of General Smuts' words.

The future status of the dominions is indissolubly connected with their position relative to the foreign policy of the mother country, and it was no less an authority than Lord Milner, now Secretary of State for the Colonies, who said that the only possibility of a continuance of the British Empire is on a basis of absolute out-and-out equal partnership between the United Kingdom and the dominions. He added, however, that undoubtedly the working out of it in practice without bringing about a severance of relations between the motherland and her colonies would be one of the most complicated tasks which statesmanship had ever had to face.

Even the result of the establishment of the League of Nations which sprang from the Peace Conference, membership of which by the dominions seemed so definitely to have set the seal on the aspirations of the colonies, has been taken by certain authorities to have had diametrically opposite effects on the relationship of the motherland and the colonies. For instance, a well known historian professed to be much perturbed by the League, which, he was convinced, would mean the disruption of the Empire, whilst against this dismal prognostication may be placed the opinion of the extreme Nationalists in South Africa, who stated their view that their country, by becoming members of the League, had definitely tied themselves forever to the British Empire.

As the subsequent general election proved, however, the South Africans needed no League of Nations to remind them of their loyalty to the old country, a loyalty which was so emphatically demonstrated at the polls. The League is, of course in its infancy, and the full result of the organization on the world generally and the British Empire, particularly, can not yet be fully appreciated; but it is somewhat curious that such opposing views as those quoted should have been expressed.

It may here be regarded as appropriate to quote another great authority on the problem of Empire, Mr. Asquith, former Prime Minister of Great Britain, said: "In the early Victorian era there were two rough and ready solutions for what was regarded, with some impatience, by the British statesmen of that day as the colonial problem. The one was centralization, and the other was disintegration. After 70 years' experience of imperial evolution it may be said with confidence that neither of these theories commands the faintest support today, either at home or in any part of our self-governing Empire. Just as centralization was seen to be increasingly absurd, so has disintegration been felt to be increasingly impossible."

The word "cooperation" has in regard to the Empire acquired much significance lately, and this expression means equality, which in itself implies independence.

In this connection there can be no manner of doubt that the dominions have already obtained a large measure of independence, but the tendency is not to use this independence to break away from the Empire, but still more strongly to forge the bonds in such a manner that they will unconsciously hold without being in any sense of the word irksome.

The problem of the foreign policy of the Empire is indeed a thorny one, for if the dominions press a claim for complete diplomatic autonomy, some very embarrassing situations would be likely to arise.

Canada, through independent negotiations, might, it has been pointed out, become embroiled in a war with Japan. One of two courses would then be open to Great Britain and the rest of the Empire—either actively to stand by Canada in her trouble and

support her with men and ships, as the dominions supported the mother country in the war, or else to stand aside and declare neutrality.

If the first course were adopted, then the rest of the Empire would be taxed to pay for the material help which would be extended in a quarrel in which they had no voice, or else the unnatural and almost inconceivable spectacle would be presented of Canada, perhaps coming by the fortune of arms under the Japanese, while their own kith and kin stood placidly by.

On the other hand, if the dominions are not to be invested with the authority separately to negotiate with foreign powers, where does their independence come in? It cannot possibly be complete unless such authority is conferred, and it would appear that the position resolves itself into this. There can be no such thing as real independence among the dominions which would enable them separately to conduct negotiations with a foreign country. At the moment Britain stands, calm and prepared, ready to back up the smallest and least important of her possessions with all the naval and military might of which she is mistress, as she is also willing to help financially in the case of need and emergency. Unless then and until the dominions develop to such an extent that they can dispense with these vast and powerful aids of the old country, it cannot with truth be said that they possess in any degree the only kind of independence which counts—namely the ability to defend themselves from external aggression.

LABOR UNION FIGURES FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office.

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—The growth of the trade union movement is reflected in a most interesting review published by the government. Until comparatively recent years trade unionism did not figure largely in South African life and conditions. In an earlier period the organization of Labor on trade union lines was practically confined to carpenters and joiners, engine drivers and firemen, the engineering and printing trades, and occupations on the Witwatersrand gold mines. The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners was established in South Africa in 1881; the Iron Moulders Society in 1896, and the South African Typographical Union and the South African Engine Drivers and Firemen's Association in 1898.

For some years prior to the constitution of the Union organized workers on the Rand were represented by the Witwatersrand Trades and Labor Council. In 1911 the Transvaal Federation of Trades was established, and this organization, to a large extent, assumed the function of the council, eventually doing so entirely. Following on the industrial troubles of 1913 and 1914, the South African Industrial Federation was brought into being.

In 1915, for the first time, the Chamber of Mines conceded practical recognition to the federation on direct representation by the Minister of Mines and Industries. The federation had much to do with the inauguration of the shop steward movement in the mines, power stations and railway workshops. In 1917 the first trade union congress was held in this country at Johannesburg, having been organized by the federation. Smaller groups representative of various occupations were then linked up under the name of the South African Industrial Federation Industrial Union. As a result of the labor charter of Versailles, a reconstitution of the federation took place under a system of national industrial departments. The recent tendency has been toward the affiliation of various organized divisions of workers with large industrial organizations.

Figures of trade unions and other associations of employees show there are seven mining unions with a membership of 22,516, seven state service unions with 44,647 members, five teachers' services with 4912 members, eight engineering and metal working organizations with 11,369, and six building unions with 9404, or a total of 90 unions with a membership of 132,784, as at December 31, 1920.

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AUSTRALIA FACING POLITICAL UNREST

Proposal to Make Canberra Seat of Government Vies With Land Settlement Policy in Claiming Voters' Attention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office.

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Australia's misty political situation has not cleared sufficiently to enable prophets to walk without groping, but for the moment the dominant factor is still the Prime Minister, W. M. Hughes. When he dons the imperial cloak which he wore so well at the imperial conference in London, takes off his coat and steps into the political arena in shirt-sleeves, the real test will have come.

The task before Mr. Hughes is no small one. He must hold together a composite party in which there are discontents whose eyes are half-turned to the new proclaimer of Liberalism, W. A. Watt, formerly acting Prime Minister and federal Treasurer, and now inflexibly opposed to the old chief. The narrow margin of power in the House of Representatives must be guarded with jealous care, and the unruly Country Party must be conciliated or successfully bluffed. Canberra's solid group must be appeased and persuaded while the strong Victorian section must not be antagonized by too hasty declarations of the coming evacuation of Melbourne as the federal capital. Accumulated discontents and legitimate criticisms must be faced, and a Commonwealth which has shown marked signs of political restlessness must be gripped anew by some new battle cry.

In short the situation calls for big, picturesque action, and no man is better fitted to present the answer to the problem so convincingly than his countrymen will cheer it, and accept the necessity for his continued leadership to insure it, than "the Lloyd George of Australia."

The opportunity lies at his hand in the growing recognition of Australians that the perilous state of an almost empty continent calls for huge-scale immigration. Lord Northcliffe, whose breezy friendship and ability to strike sparks with snappy phrases have won him friendly acceptance throughout the Commonwealth, has driven home a vigorous warning of the near future if this sunny continent is not swiftly peopled, with white settlers. Sir Joseph Carruthers, the apostle of the Million Farmers on a Million Farms, has dared to offer a practical dream of an immense land settlement scheme, and his voice has been heard from Cairns to Kalgoorlie. The soil has been well prepared by the picturesque English publisher and the veteran New South Wales statesman, and seedtime and harvest surely await Mr. Hughes.

New Immigration Policy Favored

An aggressive immigration policy in conjunction with the states and involving heavy grants of loan money would find small opposition in Australia today. Even the Labor states of New South Wales and Queensland would eagerly welcome the opportunity of relieving industrial conditions by the expenditure of loan money on public works in connection with settlement, and the Federal Parliamentary Labor Party, which might have urged effectively that existing unemployment made further immigration undesirable, still feeling the loss of T. J. Ryan and the Maranoa defeat, and Frank Tudor, its leader, is not at present to be feared.

There remains the hitherto very uncertain quantity of the Federal Council.

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try Party, led by Dr. Earle Page, better known as the spokesman of the New Staters, as the movement toward smaller federal divisions is termed. All forecasts recognize that the duration and character of the federal session depend upon the attitude of the Agrarians.

Prior to the recent Victorian elections, forced by the State Compulsory Party on the issue of a compulsory wheat pool, the tide seemed to be setting steadily in favor of Dr. Page and his followers, and the capture of the Maranoa seat from Labor in Queensland by a Country candidate had raised hopes of a successful appeal to the electors of the Commonwealth, following upon the overthrow of the Hughes Government. The Victorian vote, which practically left the position of parties unchanged in that state, has dampened the ardor of the Country representatives and they will probably decide to watch the flow of events before forcing any issue.

Canberra vs. Melbourne

The budget presented by Sir Joseph Cook, the federal Treasurer, and probable future High Commissioner in London, has shown substantial savings, and critics may confine themselves to an attempt to reduce the defense vote and increase the postal, while seeking to pare down the estimates. Much scope for condemnation is offered by the recent conduct of the Repatriation and War Service Homes departments, and there is little doubt that the Ministry will be severely heckled when these questions come up in the House. The intention of the Ministry to proceed with the depressed exchange provisions of the anti-dumping measure has surprised the supporters of the French, Belgian and Italian view that the restrictions will penalize the Allies unfairly, and the debate on the bill will be interesting.

With the tariff almost out of the way, the Ministry will have more time to devote to the Canberra issue, and the determination of the New South Wales section to force the desertion of Melbourne at as early a date as possible will probably concentrate attention temporarily on Australia's "bush capital." The Hughes Government, moreover, is not hostile to Canberra. Melbourne has had many drawbacks, including a powerful and often hostile daily press, and the solitude of Canberra seem soothing by contrast.

A small cloud on the horizon which may yet overshadow the federal heavens is the declaration of Mr. Watt

that the time is coming when former political boundaries will be restored and the Liberal Party reconstructed. It will be recalled that the present government, the Nationalist, was formed by a combination of the Liberals and those followers of Mr. Hughes who left the Labor Party with him when the party decided against conscription. Sir Joseph Cook was the old Liberal leader, and it is most unlikely that he will countenance any such move as that favored by his old colleagues and present opponent, Mr. Watt, but if the latter can detach a few Liberals from the government, the Ministry's position would be precarious in the extreme.

There are, therefore, abundant possibilities of political fireworks, and the one thing which renders all else uncertain is the proven ability of William Morris Hughes to dampen the gunpowder of opponents.

SLACK MARKET CLOSES MILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

BURRILLVILLE, Rhode Island.—Because of slack market conditions two worsted mills have shut down here indefinitely. The Lincoln Mill, manufacturing worsted men's wear, with 106 looms, and the Roscoe plant, making woolen goods, with 40 looms, have closed.



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NEW CONSTITUTION FOR AN OLD STATE

Parliament of Liechtenstein, Tiny Principality on Austro-Swiss Frontier, Now Is Elected by Direct Manhood Suffrage

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

AIIGLE, Switzerland—Before the League of Nations separated at Geneva it adopted the report of the committee of jurists upon the admission of the four miniature states, the republics of San Marino and Andorra and the principalities of Monaco and Liechtenstein. Of these, Liechtenstein alone maintained its application for admission to the League last year, when it was refused on the ground that this tiny land was not able "to carry out all the international obligations imposed by the Covenant." The committee and the Assembly have this year decided "to await the results of the experience" before fixing the best means of allotting more or less complete representation to these political "flies in amber," whose survival is one of the historical curiosities of Europe. Liechtenstein, where the writer has in years gone by spent happy days, is a tiny strip of territory between Switzerland and Austria, with an area of 65 square miles and a population of 10,716. Its Prince, John II, is the "duke" of sovereigns; for he was born in 1854 and began his reign in 1858. His principality, originally a brief of the Holy Roman Empire, consists of two ancient lordships, Schellenberg, "the Lowlands," and Vaduz, "the Highlands," which were first united in 1434 under the Counts of Werdenberg, sold in 1503 to the Counts of Sulz, and transferred by marriage in 1618 to the Counts of Hohenems, who, being hard up for money, sold them respectively in 1699 and 1712 to Prince Hans Adam of Liechtenstein, a rich Austrian noble.

Creation of Principality

In 1719 the Emperor Charles VI, erected both of them into a principality, which from its purchaser took the name of Liechtenstein. When the sword of Napoleon ended the Holy Roman Empire and called into existence the Confederation of the Rhine, Liechtenstein, which is bounded on one side by that river, became one of the confederates; and when, after Waterloo, the Germanic Confederation arose, it was, from 1815 to 1866, a member of that body, forming with several other small principalities the sixteenth "curia."

In the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, little Liechtenstein naturally sympathized with its neighbor, Austria, being also strongly Roman Catholic; but its minute contingent was sent to defend the Stelvio pass against Prussia's allies, the Italians, and returned home without seeing any actual fighting. At the conclusion of peace, Bismarck forgot the existence of Liechtenstein, which, therefore, remained technically at war with Prussia, and, as the Germanic Confederation had come to an end, became absolutely independent.

Provision for State's Defense

From 1868 there has been no compulsory military service in Liechtenstein, but the new Constitution makes it incumbent upon every man "to defend the fatherland." Neither Switzerland nor Austria is likely to attack the blue and red frontier posts of this tiny state, which during the Thirty Years' War suffered from the ravages of the Swedes and was last invaded by foreign armies in the French revolutionary wars. In the European war Liechtenstein not only remained neutral, but had the courage to refuse the extradition of Austrian deserters and of allied prisoners escaped from Austria.

Since the war, despite the Austrian connections of its Prince, it has drifted away from the orbit of Austria into that of Switzerland. Formerly, Austrian money circulated in the principality and Austria managed the princely postal service, although latterly there were stamps bearing the head of John II. Now, however, Switzerland has agreed to administer the post office; the stamps have their value printed in Swiss "Rappen"; the Swiss currency has supplanted the depreciated Austrian kronen; and Switzerland is negotiating a customs treaty with this small neighbor, which the treaty of San German, in article 27, recognized as a sovereign state. The Swiss Minister acts as the diplomatic representative of John II in London; but at Bern, Vienna and Prague (as the Prince has large estates in Czechoslovakia), there are special ministers of Liechtenstein.

The New Constitution

This originally feudal state had, since 1862, enjoyed a moderately democratic constitution: a Parliament of 15 members, 12 indirectly elected by the people and three nominated by

the Prince. But the war brought the breath of democracy across the blue and red frontiers, and on August 24 a new Constitution was approved by the Diet and received the Prince's assent. The miniature Parliament still consists of 15 members; but they are now all elected by direct manhood suffrage by the two constituencies into which, following the historic division of Schellenberg and Vaduz, the principality is divided.

Prior to 1919, the "chief of the government," who corresponds to a prime minister, was a Prince of the reigning family—for John II resides more frequently on his Austrian estates than in the old feudal castle above the "happy valley" (as the name means in the Romance language of the district) of Vaduz. But in 1919 a citizen of the neighboring Austrian province of Vorarlberg, whose inhabitants are of the same Rottian race as the Liechtensteiner, was appointed provisional head until the new Constitution came into force. The new arrangement is that there shall be a Cabinet of three, all being chosen by the Parliament, but the Premier with the previous consent of the Prince.

The task of governing Liechtenstein cannot be arduous, for the main question is the expense of damming the Rhine so as to prevent inundations. Had the former Emperor of Austria or Pope Leo XIII, as was once rumored, come to live at Vaduz, complications might have arisen. But those rumors were idle, and Liechtenstein has no foreign policy. The danger of the corruption of public morals by the establishment of a gaming table there was averted in 1873 by the good sense of the Prince, who did not wish his Principality converted into another Monaco, even though the cost of damming the Rhine would thus have been defrayed.

Its History Perpetuated

The religious superior of the little state is the Roman Catholic Bishop of Chur in Switzerland; while, on purely legal points, an appeal lies to the Supreme Court of Lausanne. Thus, Liechtenstein's wants are met, and they are few. This Alpine folk is proud, too, of its history, or rather of its two histories: that of the land and that of the princely house which were merged into one in 1712—a date celebrated with great festivities on its bicentenary.

The "Historical Union for the Principality of Liechtenstein" has published 20 annual volumes, including a modern history of this tiny state by Dr. Albert Schädler; its earlier annals found a learned historian in Peter Kaiser, and last year saw the publication of the first installment of documents relating thereto. Vaduz, like San Marino and Andorra, is that rare thing—a capital without a railway station, for it is a local grievance that the railway, instead of traversing the length of the principality, merely crosses a corner of it on the way from Buchs to the Arlberg, and runs parallel to it on the opposite bank of the Rhine. But Liechtenstein's obscurity has saved it from the fate of its great neighbor. It survived the Holy Roman Empire; it witnessed the breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Vaduz is indeed a "happy valley."

Proposed Admission to League

Three ways of securing the representation of these wee states in the League have been suggested. The first is representation without a vote; the second, representation by a member of the League (in the case of Liechtenstein, Switzerland); and the third, direct representation with the right to vote only on questions immediately concerning local interests. All three methods are open to objections, notably the second, which might lead to serious difficulties and form a dangerous precedent.

Shelbourne, for example, Andorra apply for admission, there would be a Franco-Spanish dispute, for that Pyrenean Republic has two suserains, France and the Bishop of Urgel. Or, if Monaco renewed its application, the historical controversy between France and Italy for supremacy over that famous statelet might be renewed. Of all the four, Monaco alone would probably care to face the heavy expenses of continuous participation in the League. Were a vote limited to immediate interests, these would be difficult of definition; were it unrestricted, these small specks on the map might be used as instruments in the hands of this or that great power in critical divisions.

It is, therefore, difficult to see what benefit, to either themselves or the League, they would gain by joining it. They are in no danger of absorption; historians and postage-stamp collectors would protest against that. San Marino has lasted for over 15 centuries; Andorra's charter dates from 1278; the house of Grimaldi was

ruled at the port of Hercules Monaco in the Middle Ages; the family of Liechtenstein has kept, through many surrounding cataclysms, its principality for more than 200 years. They are in no one's way; and, if Monaco be a scandal to moralists, the other three have lived virtuously, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot," except for a brief moment, when a new Constitution is introduced.

HOW IRISH BULLETIN VIEWS USE OF FORCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

DUBLIN, Ireland—Commenting on the threats of force made by responsible British ministers and newspapers, The Irish Bulletin said recently that they represent a phase of mind destructive of amity between the two peoples and are based upon a misunderstanding of the position in Ireland. It cites the case of General Maxwell, who tried to break the rebellion in 1916 by force, and says he only spread it and strengthened it, and that following his regime the Irish Army increased its efficiency and numbers and improved its morale, and all the while its members were being imprisoned, hanged or shot. Irish homes were destroyed, and indiscriminate punitive expeditions sent against the civil population. Such warfare would leave everything as unsettled as before it began. Lincoln, it was pointed out, once said: "Suppose you go to war; you cannot fight always, and when after much loss on both sides . . . you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you."

The Bulletin says force in Ireland must fail as it always has failed, and the settlement of the quarrel must come through good will and justice. "These means to peace are not lacking on either side," says the Sinn Féin organ, and the quarrel is "foreign to the feelings of both peoples even as it is ruinous to the real interests of the British Empire." It reminds the belligerent section of the press and the politicians that their advocacy of intensive warfare as a speedy means to settled peace was due to "incompetent optimism" which was overriden in June last, by a clearer understanding of the situation.

It quotes Lord Curzon's speech of August 20 in the House of Lords when he said that the British Government "would not quail at the task that lay before them," if the government proposals were rejected. On the same day the Premier said "grave measures" would have to be adopted in that event, and the Lord Chancellor of England said they would find themselves "committed to hostilities on a scale never before undertaken by England against Ireland." In a previous speech Lord Birkenhead, speaking on the failure of coercion, said: "I am certain that the strength of this country if unsparsingly exerted could have put an end to the prevalent rebellion. But within what period of time? What military adviser was bold enough to inform us with the least approach to precision the time that would be required, and the resources in men and money that would be required?"

The Bulletin agrees that such methods could crush the Irish nation, but the centuries-old "question" would still remain and instead of "the good will now strengthening between the two peoples, a wall of immeasurable bitterness would be raised between them."

It deprecates threats of force and asserts that there is no division, no weakness in the Irish ranks, neither is there aggressiveness nor desire for war. "There is unity in support of a principle upon which the peace of the world is based. The Irish nation is convinced that a peace honorable and advantageous to both peoples is possible—eminently possible—as a result of the conference which is to meet tomorrow. The way to that peace is through justice. The way from it is through threats of force."

UNFOUNDED REPORTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

DUBLIN, Ireland—All sorts of absurdities are being published in the daily press. One paper stated that a republican prison was started at Shelbourne Park, Dublin, "for the better administration of republican law"; and also announced the "seizure of Mt. Joy prison by the Irish republican army." Nothing more unusual than a fête organized for the dependants of prisoners has occurred of late at Shelbourne Park, and as for Mt. Joy it continues to function as usual in undisturbed tranquillity. Reports of breaches of the truce attributed to the Irish republican army are also being deliberately invented for circulation.

SOUTH AMERICA IN THE CONFERENCE

United States' Wish Foreseen to Represent the Whole Western Hemisphere in Effort to Maintain the Monroe Doctrine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England—How was it that, publicly at least, no proposal was made to include South America in the Washington Conference? Some political thinkers began to wonder why no steps had been taken to bring in these Spanish-speaking countries, in view of the fact that if they were not represented decisions might be made prejudicial to their present and future interests. The great powers, the United States, England and Japan, were concerning themselves most with the Conference, and the problems they are to deal with include limitation of armaments and the Pacific question. But it seems that no account has been taken of the fact that the question of Japanese emigration is almost as much of interest to South America as to the United States.

During the past few years there has been so much hostility to the peaceful penetration of the western states by Japanese that the latter have sought other fields for their surplus population; Mexico, Central America, Colombia, Peru, and Chile have not been neglected in the search. It is true there has been no great rush of Japanese emigrants to these countries but the increased traffic in shipping and trading generally, and the intensification in what is called "peaceful penetration" by the Japanese on the west coast of South America has been considerable. Apart from the obvious geographical propinquity of these countries to the Pacific Ocean itself, the emigration question would almost appear to be sufficient reason for inclusion in the Conference.

Now the Pacific problem is generally understood to include all minor matters relating to naval bases, cables, coaling stations, and communications generally, and it is difficult to understand how the countries on the west coast of South America are not affected in all these matters. To emphasize the point one might imagine a war in the Pacific and that battle fleet of X is fleeing from the battle fleet of Y. The X fleet could shelter in many parts of South America and the South Americans might as well not protest. They would be helpless. They might fall back on international law; but then who is to back them up if the European nations have already come to an understanding with X or Y?

The fact is, since these southern American countries are not directly represented, it is possible—nay, more than probable—that the three great powers will conjointly arrive at decisions and lay down a policy for the future which may be fundamentally opposed to the interests of the southern American states on the Pacific seaboard. The alternative would have been for the interests of these republics to be represented by one of the three great powers. Which one? Japan? Practically impossible. The United States? Very possibly. England? No; because England and the

United States might thereby come into conflict over the Monroe Doctrine.

Possible Position of United States

The view of those political thinkers who follow South American affairs is that the United States, in order to maintain the Monroe Doctrine, has considered herself as representing the American Continent, both North and South, and thus has not believed it necessary to invite the representatives of the southern American countries. In other words, this omission on the part of the United States calls for a tacit recognition of the continuance of the Monroe Doctrine by Japan and England, as well as the southern Americas. And although it may at first appear unkind to Latin America, yet this seems to be the very best thing for the peace of the whole American Continent.

Then the question presented itself: Would England agree to this? The answer to the problem would seem to be—yes. England is so anxious to fall in with the views of the United States, and so anxious for a settlement of her own difficulties in the Pacific, that she is risking minor troubles in hopes of a solution of some of her bigger problems. England will fall in with the viewpoint of the United States in all problems relating to South America. The opinion had also been voiced that if the United States would call in South America to the Washington Conference it would mean a certain end to the League of Nations. What did seem clear was that if no invitation was extended, the Central and South American countries would cling tighter than ever to the League as the mainstay against the infringement of their rights by other nations.

MILITARY PACT IS SIGNED AT BELGRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia—According to an official communiqué, a military agreement has been signed here by Colonel Kalafatovic on behalf of the kingdom of the Serbs, Croates and Slovenes, and by a representative of the Czechoslovak Republic. An event of such importance will be overlooked by nobody. The Treaty of Belgrade determines the duties of the parties to this defensive alliance, and this is where the political side of the question comes in. The military agreement details its duties and determines the part delegated to each of the two states in the way of common defense.

The importance of this technical agreement arises from the geographical

cal situation of the covenanted states. They are separated by Hungary, the country the treaty is intended to defeat if she ventures to attack one of the interested states. This separation of the two Allies necessitates that their eventual military collaboration should be, as much as possible, minutely arranged beforehand, and that any eventual happening that can be foreseen would be taken into account. This is necessary to deprive Hungary of the advantages of its central position, which are very evident and increased by its railway system. A common action, based upon a mutual preparation and conducted by the unanimous agreement of the two allies, is necessary to this end.

A Rumano-Tscho-Slovakian military entente, with a similar object, has also been signed at Prague by General Chistesco. The newspapers of Belgrade have already announced the prompt conclusion of a Rumano-Jugo-Slavian military agreement which will complete the treaty of alliance arranged last spring between the two countries. The alliance of these states, concluded on a narrow basis but well defined, thwarts any infringement of the Treaty of Trianon and any actions having for their object the reinstatement of the Hapsburgs.

DECISIONS REVERSED IN CAPE COLONY VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office.

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—At the recent by-elections the Gardens and Liesbeek constituencies reversed the verdict given at the polls in February last. In the Gardens district a South African Party majority of 1039 has been converted into a majority of 54 for the Labor candidate; Liesbeek has given Mr. Pearce a majority of 1230 over Mr. Laité, whereas at the last election he was defeated by Mr. Mubet, of the South African Party, by 100 votes.

The following is now the position of the parties:

South African Party	74
Nationalists	47
Labor	12
Independent	1

AEROPLANE SUPPLANTS AUTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

SANTA BARBARA, California—Joseph Tapie, of this city, has abandoned his auto for an aeroplane, in his trips to and from this city and his ranch in San Luis Obispo County, covering the distance in two hours.



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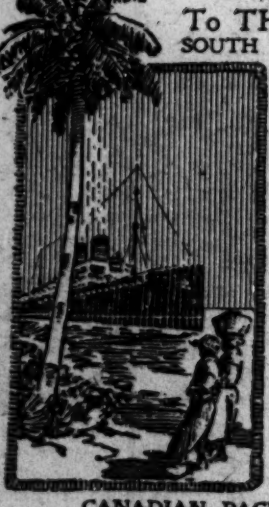
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Pasteboard and How It Is Made

Pasteboard—known among the paper manufacturers as merely "board"—is one of the coarse products of the paper-making machine, for pasteboard is made almost entirely of waste paper.

Have you ever wondered what the man who comes to the back door with his call of "Any rags? Any paper today?" does with the paper he buys for half a cent a pound? He takes it to his junk yard, sorts it in grades, packs it into bales and sells it to the board mills to be made into tablet backs, boxes, backs of check books and note books, and so forth.

When the bale of waste paper reaches the board mill, it is taken directly to the beater room, which gets its name because in this room are housed the beating engines. These engines are large tubs into which the paper is thrown and fresh water added. When the engine is started, a sort of paddle arrangement keeps the paper and water moving, and the paper is soon reduced to a pulp, and a dirty pulp at that, but the dirty water is withdrawn and clean water added, until most of the impurities are washed out.

From the beating engine, the paper which is now a pulp is pumped through large pipes to another engine of somewhat the same type, called a Jordan engine, and is beaten still more and further refined. The refining instrument in this engine is called a plug, but it looks like a huge drum and is filled with dull knives set about an inch apart. The paper pulp is forced through the knives, which grind it still finer. Next it is pumped through more large pipes onto screens, where dirt, sticks and other foreign materials are screened out of it.

Next the pulp goes into huge receptacles at the end of the paper machine, called stuff chests, from which it is pumped slowly on to the cylinders in the paper machine.

If you will examine a piece of pasteboard carefully, you will see that it is made of a number of layers which can be worked apart. The usual number is six, although the number of layers depends upon the grade of the pasteboard. Each of these layers represents a wire-covered cylinder on the paper machine. The cylinders have two layers of very fine mesh wire.

The pulp, which is now of about the consistency of milk, bears little resemblance to the waste paper and water which were put into the beating engine. The pulp is now called "stuff," and is pumped from the stuff chests on to the wire-covered cylinders, where the fibers are picked up by the wire, and the water goes through the machine to a drain in the floor.

The board is formed between two layers of felt. The bottom felt, pressing against the wire-covered cylinders, picks up a layer of fibers from each cylinder and after the last layer has been picked up, the top felt comes along and the sheet of pasteboard goes the rest of the way through the machine between two blankets of felt.

From the wire-covered cylinders, the two layers of felt with the newly formed sheet of wet board between them, go first through the press rolls, where some of the remaining water is squeezed out by the pressure of a heavy roll above and a heavy roll beneath, with the felt and board in between. Next it goes between three or more sets of suction rolls. These are hollow cylinders where more of the water is extracted by means of suction. From the suction rolls, the endless belts of felt with the board between go between hollow rolls heated with steam, where the last trace of moisture is removed. Then the felts leave the board, which goes through what are called calendar rolls, to receive its polish or finish. Sixty-four rolls in all are used to finish the board, and the whole machine is as long as a city block. The pulp goes on to the machine at one end, no thicker than milk, and comes out the other end as an endless sheet of finished board.

At the end of the machine where the finished sheet of board comes out, is an apparatus which may be arranged to cut the board into sheets of any size. Box factories order sheets cut to the exact size necessary to be folded into boxes, so that there will be no waste unless corners are to be rounded off. The finished and cut-to-order board is packed in 50-pound bundles and shipped to the factories. The box maker, if he must cut off the corners in order to shape up his box, packs up the cuttings and sells them back to the board mill, and the cuttings are thrown into the beating engine and go through the whole process again.

One of the queer things about pasteboard is that all the ingredients necessary for some kinds of board are found in the waste paper that goes into the beater. In order to give strength and bending qualities to the grade of board to be used for boxes, a pulp made of ground up spruce or chestnut wood, called sulphate, is added. In making tablet backs and the roughest kind of board, the refuse or screenings from the ground wood mills is used, but in the better grade of board, nothing but paper and water goes into the beater.

For white board, uninked white paper and tablet trimmings only are used, for no bleach goes into the making of pasteboard. A small amount of blue coloring is the only other ingredient added. This is to insure a good white color in the finished board.

And where does all the waste paper come from? From the junk yards, some of it. From box factories and

tablet factories. Then, too, some of the cities have salvage plants, through which the city's waste paper is sent, and where it is packed in bales for sale to the board mills; but as a rule this grade of waste paper is much inferior to that which is bought from the housewives at the back door.

The Raindrop

Michael sat in the nursery; his face pressed tightly against the window pane, following the varied careers of the many raindrops as they slid in quick succession, fast and merrily, helter skelter down the glass. It

up stories, and we will play a game of hide-and-seek all over the house."

Michael just had time to blow a parting kiss to his friends the raindrops, and then turned round to greet his mother as she came in at the nursery door.

chippy had a nest in the clematis. I love chippies. I wish they were here."

"One more, then," Dad said, "but it will be empty like the rest." They walked to the clematis vine on the rear porch. It was white with the dried stuff of the blossoms. They

wasn't like having a kitten of her very own."

One day—a lovely day in June—Dorothy was swinging in the hammock on the front porch when an express wagon came driving down the street. To Dorothy's surprise, it stopped right in front of her house. The expressman got down off his seat. Dorothy jumped out of the hammock and ran down the steps. The expressman opened the back door of his wagon and took out a small wooden box. Just then Dorothy's mother opened the door and said to Dorothy, "Run and get the box, dear. There is something in it for you."

The expressman handed the box to Dorothy and while he gazed her mother a book to write in, Dorothy set the box carefully down on the top step and looked at it very curiously. There were slats nailed over the top so she could peep in and partly see what was inside. And what do you think she saw? A dear little kitten! Once in a while it gave a soft little mew.

As soon as Dorothy's mother had finished writing her name in the expressman's book, she came and looked at the box, too. There was a card tacked on the side of the box that said the kitten came from Dorothy's aunt who lived in the next town.

"Let us open the box right off," mother said. "I am sure the little kitten would like to run about."

Dorothy ran in the house to get a hammer from the kitchen with which to pry off the slats, while her mother followed, carrying the box.

At last the slats were taken off and Dorothy picked up the kitten. It was Maltese except for a cunning little white bit under her chin.

"What do you want to name her?" Dorothy's mother asked.

"Minnie," replied Dorothy. "It is so easy to call. Don't you see I can say, 'Come Minnie, Minnie?'"

"So you can," her mother answered. "Minnie, Minnie," said Dorothy again.

Just then the kitten gave another little mew. Dorothy and her mother both laughed.

"She is answering you," her mother explained. "Perhaps she would like some milk."

Dorothy ran and brought a saucer of milk for Minnie to lap. At first the kitten was a little bit shy, for she didn't know Dorothy very well, you see, and had to get acquainted; but after she had drunk her milk she let Dorothy take her up in her lap. There she curled up in a ball and went to sleep.

Stones That Float

Did you ever toss a stone into the water and hear it sink with a "chug," leaving widening circles on the surface? Of course you have! You would be surprised, I am sure, if the stone, instead of sinking, went bobbing and dancing over the surface of the water like a cork.

Well, I know one kind of stone that will do that. You may find this stone on the shore of Clear Lake in California. There is a small rocky bluff there where one can pick up a stone as big as your head, toss it into the water, and watch it float away. This stone is called pumice stone. It is full of holes, like a sponge. These holes are filled with air, and that is why it is so light and can float on the water. Pumice stone is hardened volcanic glass froth, and the volcano from which this stone in California comes is about four miles from the lake. Its Indian name is Konkotak, which means "Chief Mountain." Its summit is covered with pumice stone. The story is told that before the time of wooden boats the Indians used to fasten together pieces of pumice stone and made rafts of them.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
I saw Betty dancing

Betty

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

I saw Betty dancing, where

Birdies flitted through the air.

Betty likes to dance and fling,

When she hears the birdies sing!

Coral Necklaces

Much of the red coral that is used by jewelers in making necklaces and other ornaments comes from the Mediterranean coast of Algeria. A very ingenious contrivance is used for gathering it. Nets with loose meshes are hung on the bars of a cross-shaped machine, and dragged along the bottom of the ocean among the crevices and holes in the rocks. These nets, breaking off long branches, which are caught fast in the meshes and drawn up. The coral thus procured is then sold in various markets and at last finds its way to us, in the shape of lovely ornaments.

Somebody Was at Home

It was late fall. Dad was on a tall stepladder gathering the last of the bright red apples from the old apple tree.

Dot was on the grass below, holding a cookie in one hand. With the other she picked up any apples that fell, placing them carefully in a basket so as not to bruise them. She knew how fine they would be when roasted before the open fire next winter.

Straightening up, she took another bite of cookie.

"Dad," she called, "this is one of mother's surprise cookies. It has jelly in the middle. I never suspected it."

"Has it?" Dad smiled down. Then his expression changed. "Well, well!" he exclaimed.

Of course Dot knew then he had found something interesting. "What is it, Dad?" she cried eagerly. "Do you remember the hummingbirds in our garden this summer?"

"Yes. There was that one in the flower I put my hand on. Is it up there?" I thought the summer birds were gone.

"They are, but here is their nest. Come up the ladder."

Dot climbed slowly, holding to Dad's outstretched hand. He grasped her firmly, and nodded to a branch. "There it is," he said.

"I don't see it. There is only that little gray knot."

"Look at that closely."

Dot put her hands on the branch and looked carefully. Then—

"Dad, it is a tiny, tiny nest! How lovely and soft it is!"

"What is it made of?"

"Some cottony stuff, bound with the finest threads. And see! The hummingbird papered it outside with that gray stuff from the rocks."

"Yes—gray lichens. The soft material is 'down' from plants. See how the nest rests on the bough as if it grew there. I think I shall cut this branch off so as to save the nest."

"That would be fine, Dad, if—the little birds won't want it again."

"Like most common birds, they build new ones each year."

"Then do," cried Dot, climbing down. "If the birds won't use them any more, can't we find other nests?"

"Surely. Let's see what we can discover."

"There's the robin's nest in the cherry tree."

"Climb up and look at it," laughed Dad.

Dot climbed on a chair so as to look it over carefully.

"It's just straws and roots stuck up with mud," she said disappointedly, "with fine grass inside. What a lot of mud the robins had to carry in their bills to make that stucco house! What about the nest you thought the lovely goldfinches built in the little cedar?"

"Let us look for it."

They searched and searched. It was the longest time before they found it hidden in the thickest growth. It was made of grasses, strips of bark and moss, and lined with thistle-down.

"How different the nests are," said Dot, "but the birds always make the inside soft and smooth. How they love, too! I watched and watched those vireos in the apple tree and never saw their nest."

Dad laughed. "And all that time it was over your head. Come! Now I must go back to work."

"Just one more, Dad. You said a

Mehitable and the Duck

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Here sits a young lady: Mehitable

Brown—

Attired in a beautiful bright-colored gown.

The skirt a voluminous, gay crinoline,

Its hem of striped purple, and slashed through with green.

Said the duck to Mehitable: "Pray

come for a walk.

The dog and the dolly do nothing but

talk."

To the duck said Mehitable: "My

knitting does pall

Let's go for a walk, dog, dolly and

all."

So off they are going to the house on

the hill:

If you look through the window you'll

see it there still!

The Otter

The otter is a very interesting animal.

The mink somewhat resembles him, though he is not really of the same family. The interesting thing about Mr. Otter is that he is just as much at home in the water as on land. He runs about on shore and breathes the fresh air just as we do, and—presto!—in a moment he has dived into the water and is swimming along under the surface as easily as a fish. He can stay under water for some time, but returns before long to breathe the fresh air, for he is really an animal, after all. He is about the size of a small dog, and has a narrow body and very short legs. The fur next to his skin is very handsome. Outside of this fur he wears an "overcoat" of long, coarse hair, so you see he is ready for all weathers.

The otter lives by the shore. His home is an underground cave quite close to the water. The front door of this house is under water, and opens into a passageway which leads upward to the main room which is dug out of the earth as high up as possible on the bank, so that in case the water rises suddenly in the stream his house would be high and dry. Sometimes there are two or three rooms, one above another. At the top of the house Mr. Otter digs an air-hole, so his home is well ventilated. The otter's house is so well concealed that you might pass it by without guessing it was there.

The great sea otter, which lives near the Behring Straits and in Kamchatka and some parts of South America, is a big fellow, much larger than the common otter. He is less shy than his smaller brother.

The Sun Goes Climbing

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The sun goes climbing down and down,

Upon a golden stair;

It's gold above and gold below,

And shining everywhere.

The sun he trails his golden robe,

As he proceeds along.

And all the birdies sit and sing

Their very nicest song.

Oh, it's so bright, that golden stair,

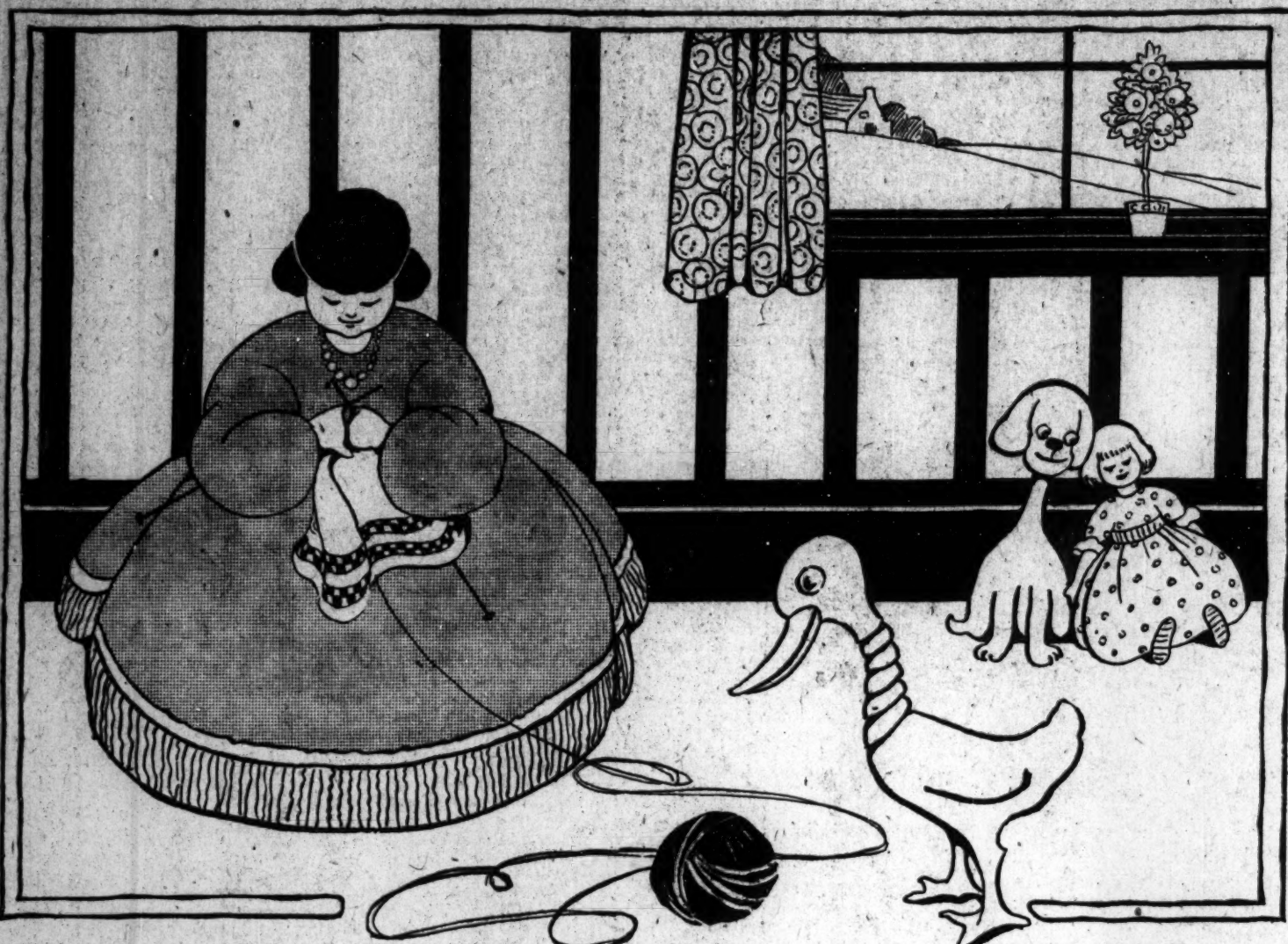
The brightest thing to see,

And Mr. Sun thows back—very

Shining smile to me:

Oh, Mr. Sun, you're kind to send

That shining smile to me!



"Here sits a young lady, Mehitable Brown"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

NO TAX EXEMPTED
SECURITIES WANTED

Chicago Bankers Association Is Another Group Opposed to Letting Any Class Escape Sharing in Burden of Taxation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Tax exemption of certain classes of securities into which the rich can put their money and thus avoid their share of the burden of taxation, described as offending against economic law, social justice and the American standard of fair play, has met with another active antagonist in the Chicago Mortgage Bankers Association.

This organization of city financial interests has joined the campaign for a constitutional amendment, making all securities taxable, carried on for a number of years by the Farm Mortgage Bankers Association of America. Although farm loan system bonds are exempt, the American Farm Bureau Federation has declared itself as opposed to tax exemption of any class of securities. Similar action was taken here recently by the National Association of Real Estate Boards at its convention.

There will be approximately \$16,000,000 of property in tax exempt securities subject to its fair share of tax burden if exemption was abolished, said George H. Taylor, president of the Chicago association, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "This," said Mr. Taylor, "at the normal income tax rate would yield nearly \$1,000,000,000 annually and would relieve the people of a huge tax burden and divert amazingly large sums from non-productive to productive uses."

Opposition Mobilized
In an effort to organize sentiment in cities against tax exemption, the association has undertaken a movement to promote mortgage bankers' associations in various large cities throughout the United States. It will attempt to show through national organization that the continuance of tax exemption privileges means exemption for the wealthy only and greater taxation for the general public, higher rents through less building, the continuance of high living cost and unemployment because of less capital flowing to productive industry, and general slowing of industrial development.

Farmers, it has been pointed out, have opposed tax exemption of securities. Their capital has been tied up in tangible goods such as land and buildings and stock, all of which is taxable and bears a heavy burden.

While wealthy city men have put their capital into municipal bonds and other like securities and thus avoided their share of taxation.

The farmers' position recently was stated by J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. He said:

"There has been an apprehension on the part of a number of farmers regarding the effect which a law or constitutional amendment, making all bonds tax exempt, would have upon the bonds issued under the Federal Land Bank Act.

"Tax exempt bonds are rapidly increasing and unless soon checked will more than equal the value of all farm properties in the United States, including lands, buildings, live stock and machinery. These tax exempt bonds are property. Their exemption from taxation throws additional taxation burdens upon other classes of property. When the amount of tax exempt bonds equals the value of the farm lands of the nation, it means that every acre of farm land will be carrying approximately a double taxation."

"The farmer is certainly as much entitled to tax exempt securities as any one else, but if all tax exemptions could be done away and the farmer's bonds placed on an equal basis with other bonds, he would be a gainer thereby and not a loser."

Slight Advantage Gained
It has been estimated that at least \$35,000,000 worth of securities in the United States are either wholly or partially tax exempt.

The effect of tax exemption, according to a statement by the Farm Mortgage Bankers Association of America, is only to a slight extent to reduce the rate to the tax exempt borrower. The chief advantages accrue to the wealthy investor in the form of immunity from taxation or higher rates on taxable securities, rather than to the borrower in the form of lower interest rates, it is stated.

"We find an insistent demand arising," said the association, "in behalf of home builders, the railways, public utilities and essential industries, that their borrowings be made tax free to enable them to compete in the market with the billions of new tax-free securities that are issued every year."

"There seems to be no logical or practical reason why the line should be drawn between one class of borrowers enjoying the privilege, and another now deprived of it. The railways are essential to the life of the farmers and to the consumers. Higher interest rates by entailing higher operating costs cause higher freight rates to the farmers and higher prices to the consumer."

ACTIVE BUILDING
DURING OCTOBER

Contracts for the Month Were 25 Per Cent Greater Than in the Same Period of Last Year

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Building contracts for the month of October amounted to \$222,450,000 in the 27 northeastern states of the country, according to the F. W. Dodge Company. This is a 25 per cent increase compared with the same month last year and is only 10 per cent less than September, which was a record month.

There was a marked increase in activity in New England during October. Other sections showed moderate declines, well within the range of seasonal declines that were to be expected.

Residential building still leads among the classes of construction, having amounted to \$89,650,000 in October. This was 40 per cent of the total construction for the month. Second in importance was the business buildings group, amounting to \$37,405,000 in October, or 17 per cent of the total, a very good showing for this class of work.

Public works and utilities amounted to \$35,141,000 last month, about the same as the September figure. Industrial building in October amounted to \$15,419,000, an increase of 63 per cent over the September figure.

Contemplated new work reported in October was 24 per cent greater than in September. Considering the large volume of construction started within the past two months, it appears that activity will continue at a very substantial rate through the winter months.

ZINC CONCENTRATES
FOR GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The Board of Trade announces that it has instructed its agents in Australia to ship a supply of Broken Hill zinc concentrates to this country, and will be prepared, if desired, to maintain supplies to meet the immediate requirements of smelters in the United Kingdom. In order to enable smelters to restart their works and to provide employment, the board will be prepared to consider offers for these concentrates delivered at works. Offers for future deliveries over a period will also receive consideration.

The British Metal Corporation, Limited, of 3 Abchurch Yard, London, E. C. 4, has been appointed agent of the Board of Trade for all business relating to concentrates for disposal in the United Kingdom, and all inquiries as to prices, terms, etc., should be addressed to the corporation.

LESS ELECTRICITY
FROM WATER POWER

NEW YORK, New York—The output of electricity from water power during September was smaller than during any month of the past three years, with the exception of September, 1913, according to the Geological Survey. Precipitation conditions during October indicate that the hydroelectric output for that month will be even smaller than in September. Of the 112,600,000 kilowatt hours' mean daily output of electricity during September, only 33.1 per cent was from water power.

In California, the leading State in the production of hydroelectric energy, only 269,537,000 kilowatt hours were produced from this source during September, against 294,912,000 in August, and 314,220,000 in July. In New York, 154,009,000 kilowatt hours were produced in September and 161,781,000 in August.

VICTORIAN OVERSEA TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Victoria's overseas trade returns are an excellent index to the course of Australian commerce. August figures for this state show the steady shrinkage in imports, the total value for the month being \$2,132,232, compared with \$2,825,718 for the previous month and \$4,607,326 for August last year. The principal decrease has been in textiles and in oils, timber, rubber and fibers. Exports have also declined, the figures being \$1,642,445 against \$2,389,834 for the previous month, and \$2,651,234 for August, 1920. This shrinkage is most apparent in wool and flour but the value of butter, milk and cream exports has increased.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE WITH EAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—From November 1 freight rates between Australia and Japan have risen \$1 a ton. A similar increase was put into operation in the previous month as far as Manila, Hong Kong and Sandakan are concerned. The prospects for improved export trade with the East are now brighter, and it is not expected that the higher freight, which by the way does not yet affect flour, will prejudice the position.

NATAL HARBORS SURVEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—An important expedition will set out shortly from Durban to investigate the harbors of northern Natal. The underlying idea seems to be to find a port which will compete with Delagoa Bay for the hinterland traffic, as the bulk of sea-borne commerce to and from the Transvaal passes through Portuguese territory by the Delagoa Bay Railway. St. Lucia's Bay, Kosi Bay, Richards Bay and other inlets will all be thoroughly surveyed.

WITHHOLDING WOOL
AND PRICE QUESTION

B. A. W. R. A. Answers Some Criticisms and Says Cost of Raw Product No Reason Why Clothing Should Be Expensive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—In view of certain criticisms as to the supposed action of the British Australian Wool Realization Association, Limited, in withholding wool from the market in order to raise prices unduly, the directors of the association issued the following statement:

"The total offerings of Australasian wool by public auctions from September 23 to December 23 in England and Antwerp amount to nearly 500,000 bales, which is very far in excess of the normal quantity either before or after the war. The quantity of wool to be offered in Australia during the same period is 450,000 bales, also in excess of normal. Offerings in New Zealand are fully up to normal. The total quantity of Australasian wool to be offered in the three months by public auction in the dominions and in Europe therefore exceeds 1,000,000 bales as against a total annual clip of less than 2,500,000 bales. The quantity offered for sale is more than 50 per cent above the quantity of wool grown during the same period."

"In view of these figures the supposed restriction of offerings of wool will be clearly seen to be absolutely without foundation. It is true that the West Riding trade, through a special demand which has suddenly sprung up, desires exceptional quantities of merino combing wool to be offered immediately. An attempt is being made to provide these emergency supplies, but it is difficult to find either the shipping space or available selling days for such extra quantities over and above the very large quantities already included in the selling program."

"With regard to the selling prices of wool, the position is very clear, and does not agree with the accounts which have been circulated. Cross-bred wool is lower at present than at any time during the 10 years preceding the war. Merino wool is on the average about 20 per cent dearer than the average price before the war, while cotton is twice as dear as the pre-war average. Wool has advanced on the average about 25 per cent from the bottom figures touched six months ago, which could not possibly have been maintained since they were below the cost of production."

"On any standard of comparison wool prices are very moderate in relation to war prices, or in relation to the present average price of other commodities. The average price of wool is at present less than one-third of the prices ruling 18 months ago. The cost of wool therefore furnishes no reason why the public should expect to pay dear prices for any class of clothing, though some of the sacrificial prices lately accepted in wholesale transactions under the pressure of financial difficulties may not be repeated, nor is it desirable that they should be repeated."

AMERICAN WORK IN
OTHER OIL FIELDS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Development of foreign oil fields by American interests is progressing satisfactorily, Secretary of Commerce Hoover declares. Exploration and development operations have been begun in South American and other fields as a result of the government's appeal for cooperation by American oil companies to provide future oil supplies for the United States, it was said.

Exploration parties now are combing practically all of the South American countries for oil-bearing land. American companies are also reported to be active in northern Canada, while operations in European and Asiatic fields are understood to be limited because of the strong position of British interests.

According to latest information received by Secretary Hoover, the production of the Russian fields under control of the Soviet authorities has dropped to practically nothing.

NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Oils and equipments were the most prominent features of Saturday's short but fairly broad stock market. Prices were irregular in the initial dealings, but hardened later on the marked strength shown by high-grade oils, notably Standard Oil of New Jersey, which rose seven points. Standard Oil of California and Mexican and Pan-American petroleum also made substantial gains. Seasoned industrialists and rails were backward, but chemical, leather and paper specialties were responsive to bullish support.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION GAINS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Money in circulation in the United States November 1 amounted to \$5,726,887,698, against \$5,891,235,110 October 1, 1921, and \$6,393,140,821 November 1, 1920. The per capita circulation November 1 was \$52.71, compared with \$52.45 October 1, and \$59.77 November 1, 1920.

BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York—Bradstreet's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of \$6,109,788,000, a decrease of 15.7 per cent from last year. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 7.2 per cent from a year ago.

FINANCIAL NOTES

A telegram has been sent out by the Lumber Division, United States Bureau of Forestry and Domestic Commerce, to the effect that the Spanish Government is planning to purchase large quantities of portable houses chiefly destined for workmen's homes. Firms interested may forward catalogues, designs and other descriptive matter, together with approximate prices f. o. b. American ports, to Washington, District of Columbia, which will in turn forward them to the commercial attaché at Madrid, to be placed before the purchasing agent of the Spanish Government.

According to the latest estimates Poland's rye and wheat crop is placed at 4,800,000 tons, which is 2,000,000 tons greater than in 1920 and 800,000 tons more than in 1919. The prospect is that there will be a surplus of 500,000 tons of grain for export.

It is reported that the German Government is planning stringent measures to curb speculation and traffic in foreign exchange.

General decline in the prices of food and groceries in Australia is shown by the average decrease of 1.9 per cent in the six states, the falling off in western Australia being 4.5. Compared with August, 1920, the decrease ranges from 20.4 per cent in New South Wales to 10 per cent in western Australia, the four principal states showing an average decrease of more than 18 per cent.

The French High Commissioner has decided to establish in Syria an experiment station for cotton culture in the Akkar Plain, east of Tripoli (Tarabulus), according to the United States Department of Commerce. This station will deal especially with questions concerning cotton cultivation, but it will also concern itself with matters affecting agriculture in general and cattle breeding. The construction of the necessary buildings and the installation of the station will be begun at once, the Board of Trade Journal states in a recent issue.

Oil production in the Netherlands East Indies in 1920 amounted to 2,385,320 metric tons, according to consular advices to the United States Department of Commerce. The report declared that Japan intends to demand participation in the East Indian oil fields on an equality with other non-Dutch capital. Suzuki & Co., a Japanese interest, was reported to be keeping a geologist in that field to watch developments of the colony.

DIVIDENDS

Atlantic Refining, \$5 on common, payable December 15 to stock of November 21.

Wells Fargo & Co., \$2.50, out of surplus, payable December 20 to stock of November 21.

Standard Oil of Ohio, extra of \$1 on common in addition to quarterly of \$3, both payable January 3 to stock of November 25.

St. Mary Mineral Land Company, payable December 15 to stock of November 15.

Suncok Mills, quarterly of \$1.50 on preferred, payable November 15 to stock of November 9.

Alabama Great Southern Railroad, semi-annual of 3½% on ordinary and preferred. Six months ago dividend of 3% was declared on each issue. The dividend on the ordinary stock will be paid December 29 to stock of November 30 and on preferred February 17 to stock of January 20.

Underwood Typewriter, quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred and \$2.50 on common, payable January 1 to stock of December 3.

St. Joseph Lead, quarterly of 25 cents, payable December 29.

FEDERAL RESERVE RATIOS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Ratios of total reserves to net deposits and federal reserve note liabilities combined, for the 12 federal reserve banks and entire system, as of November 9, 1921, compared with the previous week and a year ago, follow:

	Nov. 9, 1921	Nov. 2, 1921	Nov. 2, 1920
Boston	121	121	120
New York	79.9	79.7	51.1
Philadelphia	73.5	70.8	51.1
Pittsburgh	67.8	65.6	52.5
Richmond	46.2	42.8	43.3
Atlanta	42.3	41.7	40.3
Chicago	73.9	71.6	40.2
St. Louis	68.0	65.5	42.0
Minneapolis	47.9	41.0	39.2
Kansas City	48.4	48.6	39.9
Dallas	40.0	40.5	41.7
San Francisco	71.4	72.5	48.1
Total	71.4	71.0	45.6

GERMAN CUSTOMS DUTIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany—The German Minister of Finance has issued an order increasing from 900 to 1900 per cent, the premium or "agio," which is leviable when the "gold" duties of the customs tariff are paid in paper currency. The effect of the order is to double the paper currency duties by requiring 2000 paper marks to be paid for each 1000 marks "gold" duty leviable instead of 1000 paper marks as hitherto.

NEW FINANCING CORPORATIONS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Eugene Meyer, managing director of the United States War Finance Corporation, has returned from a trip west and south, where he established new financing corporations, one in Texas with \$1,500,000 capital; one in Utah with \$500,000; one in Wyoming with \$300,000; two in Kansas with \$500,000 each; one in New Mexico with \$500,000; one in Oklahoma, \$500,000, and one in Oregon, \$500,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Satur.	Thurs.	Parity
Sterling	\$3.93 3/4	\$3.94 1/4	\$4.86 5/8
France (French)	.0719 1/2	.0726	.1320
France (Belgian)	.0691	.0694	.1320
France (Italian)	.0408 1/2	.0408	.1320
Guineas	.3473	.3480	.4020
German marks	.0038	.0038 1/2	.2380

REPORT ON SPANISH
FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Great Interest Is Manifested in the Talk of the Possibility of a New National Loan—Attitude on Foreign Shares

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—There is acute interest in different aspects of Spanish financial affairs at present. Rumors as to the imminence of a new national loan, to meet the special expenditure in Morocco, has been the cause of some uneasy movements on the Bourse. Mr. Cambo, the Finance Minister, has made certain hints in the matter, but has stated nothing definite.

It was stated once that a Cabinet Council had come to the conclusion that no extra supplies of money from such sources would be needed until the end of the year, and on this idea prices on the Bourse rose, but some time later this story was regarded as nonsensical, and then quotations marked noticeable falls. It is remarked that the moral is that for occupiers of some official posts the best thing is to be silent, since even authentic declarations often make as much disturbance as others. In general there is a considerable shortage of money. There has been a tendency to withdraw capital from various classes of interests for a long time past, and not merely since the beginning of the recent troubles in Morocco. It is noticed also that the amount standing to the credit of holders of current accounts in the Bank of Spain has fallen by 250 pesetas in less than two months. In every department of the Bourse there has been stagnation recently, and only in Asucareras shares has there been evinced the slightest disposition to do business.

Bank of Spain Charter

The Finance Minister has made a definite official statement with reference to the prolongation of the charter to the Bank of Spain, about which there have been so many apprehensions. In this declaration he says that the rumor that the bill for the prolongation of the bank's privilege of issue—which privilege expires at the end of the year—will not be approved before that time is devoid of foundation. To prolong, by a few months by royal decree the exercise of the privilege would be to set a dangerous precedent which would certainly result in further prolongations as a means of escaping the difficulties of obtaining a definite legal statute to regulate the issue of notes for a number of years.

"However delicate matters relating to the public credit may be," says Mr. Cambo, "it is of capital interest that the position of the Bank of Spain should not remain in a state of suspense as the result of postponement by decree, but that before the expiration of the term of the privilege the legal regime under which it shall be directed in the future shall be settled. This criterion is that which I expressed to the delegation of the council of the Bank of Spain, when it visited me a few days ago, and I think it is of interest to make it publicly known that it is the intention of the Finance Minister to present the bill to regulate from January 1 next the privilege of issue conceded to the Bank of Spain at the most opportune moment, in order that Parliament may examine it with the proper attention."

Position of Creditor

A deputation consisting of Mr. Cifuentes, Mr. Sainz and Mr. Jimenez Arenas, representing the Banks Association, has waited upon the Finance Minister to make answer to a number of questions that had been submitted, among them one relative to the admission of foreign shares and securities into Spain. The association says that it feels that it would not be advantageous to close the door absolutely to the importation of foreign shares, because it is a good thing for Spain to hold the position of creditor in her economy, and in relation with other countries, and for this reason the association thinks that the royal order of August, 1916, which prohibited the introduction of such shares, ought to be annulled. But if that royal order is thus canceled then the association thinks that certain restrictive measures ought to be taken, so that the controllers of the national debt may always know the number and class of the shares introduced and that such corrections as circumstances or Spanish economic advantage may suggest should be made.

Among the decrees for extraordinary credits just announced in the official Gaceta is one for 2,000,000 pesetas on account of the new cable from Malaga to Melilla, and one of 4,000,000 pesetas for expenses in connection with the school of hydroaerology.

NEW CALIFORNIA RAIL PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—One of the most important steps taken in the matter of advancing transportation and distribution systems and methods in the west is announced by the Western Pacific Railroad Company, which says that it will immediately invest \$2,500,000 in an extension feeder line from the Sacramento Northern Railroad, which it has just bought, running from Vallejo, on the northern end of San Francisco Bay to Woodland, thus opening to rail traffic to tidewater, one of the most productive fruit orchard areas hitherto served by motor trucks.

WILD & STEVENS, INC.
PRINTERS' ROLLERS

6 Purchase Street, Boston, U.S.A.

LONDON IRON AND
STEEL EXCHANGE

Business Expanding and Price Reductions Lead to Increased Operations by Manufacturers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Business has certainly expanded lately, and this is reflected in an increase in the rate of operations in several lines of manufactured iron and steel. There is no doubt that the recent reductions in export prices and the keenness with which British works are competing for business has to some extent reinvigorated the export markets. Not only has there been a large increase in the volume of inquiry, but a much larger proportion has materialized into actual transactions.

The Indian and Far Eastern buying of galvanized sheets has been a feature of the market of late, but it has been only possible to do business by making considerable price concessions. In other descriptions of iron and steel a similar position exists. The British works are benefiting largely by the condition of the industry on the Continent. It is extremely difficult to place orders for delivery before the beginning of next year with either Belgian or German works, and only a few French works are prepared to sell for shipment before December. On the other hand the market is flooded with offers of cheap iron and steel by continental merchants, many of whom have been in existence a comparatively short time. The amount of business passing in this direction, however, is relatively small, as buyers are somewhat nervous as to getting their deliveries on time.

In the home trade also conditions have improved and the recent price reductions by the Associated Steel-makers of £3 10s. to £2 has had a beneficial effect upon the market. Taking into account the early delivery of British works the prices now quoted go a long way to meeting foreign competition and to many inland points upon which heavy railway freights have to be paid the continental goods are at a disadvantage as regards price. As most of the home business now passing is for material urgently required, buyers are usually prepared to pay a premium for British material.

CHINA PLANS NEW
SUGAR REFINERY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, China—Business activity in China is developing on another new line as there has recently been the successful flotation of a company for the operation of a large sugar refinery to be established in Shanghai by Mr. M. Y. San. Mr. San intended putting the shares on the market at Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Singapore, but the fact that the enterprise aims at putting the sugar refining industry of China on an independent footing as regards foreign supplies, has recommended itself to a large number of Chinese merchants, and all the shares offered for sale, besides half of the intended for Mr. San himself, have been taken up in Shanghai alone.

SCOTTISH MAKERS
CUT STEEL PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GLASGOW, Scotland—Steel manufacturers have issued revised price lists showing substantial reductions in an effort to stimulate trade. Scottish makers have cut prices 30s. per ton and English makers by as much as £3 10s.

Scottish prices have been reduced exactly one half since the beginning of the year, but still only 25 per cent of workers are finding employment. Out of 120 Scottish furnaces only 15 are in blast. Ironmasters declare they cannot produce profitably at the present price of coal, while coal masters reply that they lose on every ton of coal produced.

EFFORT TO ENCOURAGE SAVINGS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Plans for combining government efforts for encouraging saving are being worked out by the United States Treasury and the Post Office Department. Postal savings banks officials, it is declared, will suggest Treasury Savings Certificates to depositors as a form of investment, while the Treasury agencies will help recruit the ranks of these depositors.

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—The actual condition of clearing house bank and trust companies for last week shows that they hold \$35,123,750 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of \$22,161,800 from the previous week.

FINNISH FINANCES
PRESENT PROBLEM

Exchange Apparently on the Mend but Government's Tax System Gives Commercial Interests Considerable Uneasiness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HELSINGFORS, Finland—The dropping exchange of the Finnish mark has caused a good deal of uneasiness and has been rather difficult to explain. Finland, although she suffered severely during the war, actually took no part in it.

There have, of course, been a complexity of causes which have given cause for anxiety. So far as the exchange itself is concerned, matters are apparently on the mend. The Finnish state is understood to have paid all foreign drafts, and within a month or two the last short loan of 200,000,000 marks will be paid in to Finland's bank. Sweden has lately been buying Finnish marks.

Bank Stops Payment

In the meantime the low exchange has brought the fall of a Finnish bank, the Helsingfors Diskontobank, which has stopped payment. It was a young bank, started in 1918, by a Russo-Ukrainian man of business, Nilmerowski by name, principally for the purpose of financing business with Russia. This did not materialize, but the bank started other business.

The capital of this bank was 10,000,000 marks, of which some 80 per cent was supposed to be held by some persons in Paris. The bank had entered upon extensive obligations in Danish and Sweden kronen on behalf of a factory, and with the present low exchange, it was unable to meet them. The stoppage does not affect Helsingfors to any serious extent and does not in any way reflect upon the standing of Finnish banks generally.

Industry and Taxes

The government has not unfrequently been subjected to a somewhat severe criticism from different quarters, both for what it has done and perhaps more for what it has left undone. A resolution addressed to the government by the recent commercial congress laid special stress upon the government's system of taxation which, it was stated, threatened to ruin the economy of commercial and industrial undertakings. Further taxation, this resolution affirmed, would become unbearable and state expenditure ought to be avoided wherever possible even if under other circumstances desirable. The law of prohibition, it was claimed, ought also to be revised, also the strict regulations of working hours. The State Minister's reply was on the whole not particularly encouraging.

RAPID PROGRESS BY
HARVESTER WORKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—An Australian industry which has made rapid progress is the Sunshine Harvester works of Mr. H. V. McKay. On the occasion of a recent addition to the works, Mr. McKay said that the firm had designed and perfected large implements and machines which enabled one man with a team to make fruitful twice as much acreage as was formerly possible. Before the advent of the harvester it had cost the farmer about £1 an acre to take his crop off, but today the cost is only 15s. While the works had thus effected the saving of nearly £1 an acre to the farmer, their average profit was only 3d. in the £1.

Fifteen years ago the distant suburb of Sunshine, in which the works are situated, had one habitable house. Now it has more than 500 and a population of more than 3000 persons. Exclusive of timber

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

YALE CONQUERS PRINCETON TEAM

Eli Wins From Tigers, 13 to 7, Before the Greatest Gathering of Spectators Ever at a Football Match in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—In the presence of the largest and one of the most distinguished gatherings of spectators that has ever witnessed a football game in the United States, Yale's varsity football eleven defeated the Princeton varsity in the Yale Bowl Saturday by the score of 13 to 7. In this gathering of nearly 80,000 spectators were Marshal Ferdinand Foch, supreme commander of the allied troops in the world war, and E. J. Lake, Governor of Connecticut and himself a star Harvard halfback in the early '90s. It was a spectacle and game long to be remembered.

Not since 1916, or before the world war, had Yale been able to secure a victory over either Princeton or Harvard on the football field and the Yale team of 1921 is sure to go down in football history as the best that Yale turned out between 1909 when E. H. Coy led the Blue to brilliant triumphs over Princeton and Harvard and the present year. It is a team well grounded in modern football and welded into an eleven which can not only play well as individuals, but also as a team. The line may not be as powerful as some of those which Yale developed in the days of Capt. F. G. Brown, J. J. Hogan, Capt. Frank Hinkley and W. W. Heffelfinger; but it is a powerful set of forwards who know what to do and do it to the best of their ability. The backfield is one of the best Yale has ever had. In Capt. M. P. Aldrich '22, Yale has a player who is a star at open-field running, throwing or receiving a forward pass, punting and drop-kicking as well as being a power on the defensive. In C. M. O'Hearn '23, Yale has a brilliant field general and a fine individual player, very little below the standard set by his captain. W. N. Mallory '24 is one of the finest defensive backs of the day and R. E. Jordan '23, the other backfield player, is good both on the offensive and defensive.

In Saturday's game Captain Aldrich was easily the star player on the field. His work stood out prominently and figured largely in Yale's only touchdown. He also gave Yale the margin of victory by kicking two splendid field goals. Next to Aldrich, O'Hearn was the best. He was absolutely sure in catching punts, ran them back well and his run of about 15 yards on a fake forward pass gave the Blue their touchdown. J. C. Sturm '22, playing end, undoubtedly saved Yale from another Princeton touchdown, as it was he who brought down R. C. Gilroy '23 of Princeton just at midfield when, in the last few minutes of the game, the Tiger halfback caught a splendid forward pass of some 40 yards and with a clear field started for the Yale goal only to be brought down from behind. A. N. '23, Yale's star tackle, also played well on the defensive.

Princeton played a hard, clean game and earned her touchdown by some splendid forward passing. The Tigers did not appear to have much of a straight running or line-plunging attack, but their overhead work was very fine. There were several passes of from 25 to 40 yards and a number of them were completed; but the Tigers were so weak in their line-plunging that Yale was able to open up her defense to meet the overhead work. On one occasion Princeton was within striking distance of Yale's goal, but evidently did not have the power to push the ball over the line and elected to try the forward pass with the result that it was spoiled by the Yale defense, which was closely massed. The Princeton line was at times very strong on defensive while at others it showed up weakly. It was not at all strong in opening up holes for its backs on the offensive. Early in the first period Edward Stinson Jr., '23, Princeton's star right end, was forced to leave the lineup and about the middle of the second period Capt. J. S. Keck '22 also had to withdraw from the game. D. B. Lourie '22, Princeton quarterback, played a fine individual game. T. R. Salvey '23, J. B. Cleaves '23 and R. C. Gilroy '23, played finely for the Tigers.

The first score of the game came quickly. After one or two plays, Yale secured possession of the ball on her 37-yard line. On the first rush Aldrich carried the ball to Princeton's 42-yard line. Five more rushes gave Yale a first down on Princeton's 19-yard line and then O'Hearn made a brilliant run around Princeton's right end for a touchdown, from which Aldrich kicked the goal.

In the second period Princeton evened the score. About the middle of the period, Princeton secured the ball on her 47-yard line. By using four forward passes, one from Snively to Lourie for 25 yards, mixed in with straight rushing, the Tigers carried the ball to Yale's three-yard line, from which point M. H. Garrity '22 carried it through the line for a touchdown, from which H. F. Baker '22 kicked the goal.

With the third period a little more

than half over, O'Hearn received a Princeton punt at midfield and advanced it 10 yards. A short rush and Aldrich made 16 yards on a delayed pass. The next three rushes failed to gain and Aldrich kicked a field goal.

The opening of the fourth period found Yale in possession of the ball on Princeton's 35-yard line. Three forward passes mixed with three other rushes carried the ball to Princeton's nine-yard line. Three rushes failed to gain and Captain Aldrich kicked another field goal, which was the final score of the game. The summary:

NAVY DEFEATED BY PENN STATE

Harvard Just Beats Brown in Last Minutes of Play While Pennsylvania Ties Dartmouth

Yale 13, Princeton 7.
Penn State 13, Annapolis 7.
Harvard 9, Brown 7.
W. & J. 7, Pittsburgh 0.
Dartmouth 14, Pennsylvania 14.
West Point 49, Villanova 9.
Stevens 34, Maine 7.
Muhlenberg 12, Fordham 7.
Williams 20, Amherst 0.
Boston 29, Norwich 14.
Vermont 14, Middlebury 7.
Ohio University 23, Columbia 21.
Yale 1925 6, Harvard 1925 0.
N. Drake State 30, A. C. T. 7.
Hobart 35, Buffalo 0.
Dickinson 28, Allegheny 6.
Syracuse 14, Colgate 0.
Bucknell 34, Gettysburg 7.
Lehigh 18, Lebanon Valley 7.
Haverford 6, Trinity 0.
Rochester 7, Hamilton 0.
Swarthmore 7, Johns Hopkins 0.
Union 7, Wesleyan 0.
Rutgers 21, New York 7.
Lafayette 14, Delaware 0.
Cornell 14, Springfield 0.
Ohio State 28, Purdue 0.
Wisconsin 7, Michigan 7.
Chicago 14, Illinois 6.
Iowa 14, Indiana 0.
Drake 20, Morningside 10.
Butler 3, Michigan A. C. 2.
Kentucky 14, V. M. I. 7.
Denison 7, Cincinnati 0.
Knox 14, Washington 0.
Marquette 7, North Dakota 2.
Wittenberg 20, Otterbein 0.
Kenyon 0, Hiram 0.
Oberlin 7, Case 7.
Western Reserve 7, Ohio Wesleyan 0.
Detroit 14, Marietta 0.
Miami 29, Mount Union 0.
Missouri 28, Oklahoma 14.
Washington 14, Tulane 6.
Centre 21, Auburn 0.
Tennessee 21, Sewanee 0.
Florida 28, Rollins 0.
Virginia P. I. 7, N. C. State 2.
Georgia Tech 21, Georgetown 7.
Georgia 7, Vanderbilt 7.
Texas 54, Miss. A. & M. 7.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—While Yale was defeating Princeton in the Yale Bowl Saturday in the big football game of the day, there were a number of other very interesting gridiron battles going on in the eastern part of the United States and not a few of them furnished big surprises and one or two upsets.

The second biggest game of the east was that between Pennsylvania State College and the United States Naval Academy. This contest not only brought together two undefeated eleven, but it brought together two of the strongest in the country. Pennsylvania State won by a score of 13 to 7, after seeing the Navy score a touchdown and goal before scoring a single point. In the final period, Annapolis rushed the ball 74 yards, but was unable to score. W. G. Killinger, Pennsylvania State quarterback, played a wonderful game for his team. Another eastern game of interest was between Dartmouth College and the University of Pennsylvania at New York City. Dartmouth appeared to have the game well in hand, with the score 14 to 7 in her favor, only to see Capt. R. D. Wray score a touchdown in the last few minutes of play, from which the goal that tied the score was kicked.

Harvard University met Brown University, the Crimson playing its substitutes, and winning by the very narrow margin of 9 to 7. Brown had the score 7 to 3 in her favor with only a few minutes to play, when the Crimson rallied and scored a touchdown, but failed to kick the goal. University of Pittsburgh was treated to another surprise when Washington and Jefferson won 7 to 0, the only touchdown of the game being made in the final period. Cornell University won from Springfield Training School on a slippery field 14 to 0. Lafayette College made it eight straight victories by defeating Delaware College 44 to 0. Syracuse University easily defeated Colgate University 14 to 0. Williams College met Amherst College in their "big" game of the season and the former won 20 to 0. The United States Military Academy defeated Villa Nova 49 to 0, while Columbia University lost to Ohio University 23 to 21. The Yale freshmen won the Harvard-Yale-Princeton freshman championship by defeating the Harvard freshmen at New Haven, Connecticut, 6 to 0. Phillips Exeter Academy sprang a big surprise by defeating Phillips Andover Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, 34 to 3.

ELEVENTH VICTORY FOR ALL-ENGLISH

All-Philadelphia Hockey Team Obtains a 2-to-1 Lead on Visitors in First Half, but Loses Match by 16-to-2 Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Batting gamely but quite outclassed particularly in the latter half of the match the 1921 All-Philadelphia girls field hockey team lost to the undefeated All-English eleven Saturday at the Philadelphia Country Club field at Bala by 16 goals to 2. Two of the All-English girls were forced to leave the field.

One of the surprising features of the match was that the All-Philadelphians obtained a 2-to-1 lead on the All-English girls in the first half. This has not been accomplished by any other team during the All-English girls' stay in the United States. A rally with the incomparable Miss K. E. Lidderdale and Mrs. W. L. Stewart gave the invaders a 5-to-2 advantage at the end of the half.

Fed from the wing position in the final half Miss Lidderdale scored six goals, Miss H. Scarlett and Miss A. E. Wilcock helping in the attack. Miss W. A. Baumann played a clever game in the backfield for the All-English team and Miss C. J. Gaskell did yeoman work between the sticks. The All-Philadelphia team was somewhat weakened by the absence of Miss Ella Reed who had to stay on the sidelines. All-Philadelphia's defense played well, although hard pressed in the second half. The goal scored by Miss Ann Townsend of All-Philadelphia was after a dribble of 90 yards and made at a difficult angle. Miss McLean's goal, was also from a side shot. The All-Philadelphia hockey fellows had high hopes of the team keeping the score of the All-English eleven down in the second half, but once Miss Lidderdale and Mrs. Stewart started to speed it up there was no stopping the visitors.

The All-English girls play the Philadelphia Cricket Club in another match here today and will wind up their stay next Wednesday against the All-Philadelphia team. The summary:

ALL-ENGLISH ALL-PHILA.
Miss Wilcock, fw.....rw. Miss Goodman
Miss Ames, fw.....rw. Miss Cheston
Miss Lidderdale, fw.....rw. Miss Hearne
Mrs. Stewart, fw.....rw. Miss Townsend
Miss Clarke, fw.....rw. Miss Morgan
Miss Erick, fw.....rw. Miss McLean
Miss Erick, fw.....rw. Miss Bergen
Miss Clark, fw.....rw. Miss Carpenter
Mrs. Ward, fw.....rw. Miss Marcy
Miss Baumann, fw.....rw. Miss Nolle
Miss C. Gaskell, fw.....rw. Miss Nolle
Score—All-English 16, All-Philadelphia 2.
Goals—Miss Lidderdale 7, Mrs. Stewart 4, Miss Clarke 3, Miss Ames 2 for All-English; Miss Townsend 1 for All-Philadelphia. Referee, Miss M. A. Gaskell and Miss C. M. K. Applebee. Time—Two 30m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Two new champions were crowned in the annual championship cross-country run of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association held over the Franklin Field course Saturday morning and the result in each case was a surprise to the followers of this sport.

Capt. R. B. Baker '22 of Bates College, the 1920 champion, was a favorite to defend his honors this year; but W. S. Hart of Bowdoin College set too fast a pace for the title-holder and won the individual honors in 28m. 23½s., better time than was made by the winner in 1920. Only last week Baker had defeated Hart in the Maine State Intercollegiate championship run.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology was expected to defend its team title, as the Engineers had a strong team entered; but the best they could do was second place as the University of Maine scored 65 points as against 71 for Technology, which finished a close second. Bates was a good third with 89.

INDIANA WINS CROSS-COUNTRY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BLOOMINGTON, Indiana—Indiana University cross-country team won the dual meet Saturday with Northwestern University in fast time considering the heavy course, by 25 to 33. Two Northwestern men led the field all the way over the five mile course but their team mates were unable to stand the pace and Indiana placed the next six men. Stewart Crippen '23 and N. C. Miller '23 of Northwestern never once were made to show what they were capable of doing.

H. L. Warrick '23 was the surprise of the race, being the first Indiana man to finish. He was followed closely by Capt. H. L. Shirley '23, who never once changed his pace. Nord Pfiffer

'23 and E. H. Channey '23 thrilled the crowd when they held a close contest for third place over the last quarter mile, the former finally finishing five yards ahead of his rival. W. D. Griffith '23 of Indiana finished seventh, followed by C. E. Burke '23, M. C. Bovee '23 and J. M. Davis '24, all of Northwestern. The first 10 finished in the following order:

Runner and college	Time
Stewart Crippen '23, Northwestern	30 5½
N. C. Miller '23, Northwestern	30 10
H. L. Warrick '23, Indiana	30 25½
Capt. H. L. Shirley '23, Indiana	30 30
Nord Pfiffer '23, Indiana	30 52½
U. D. Cheney '23, Indiana	30 55½
W. D. Griffith '23, Indiana	31 15
C. E. Burke '23, Northwestern	31 50
M. C. Bovee '23, Northwestern	32 15
J. M. Davis '24, Northwestern	32 10

PRINCETON WINS IN CHESS MATCH

Orange and Black Defeats the Yale Varsity Team in Their Dual Meet at New Haven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Princeton's varsity chess team defeated the Yale varsity here early Saturday morning in their annual championship dual match by a score of 6 to 4. The match started about 7:30 p. m., but midnight found three of the games unfinished and as the score at that time was 4½ points to 2½ in favor of Princeton, none of the three Yale men was willing to call his game a draw, as Yale could win by taking the three games or tie by winning two and drawing the third.

At this point in the match Yale appeared to have a slight advantage in two of the games while the other looked like a draw. Soon after midnight, however, R. S. Bartlett, a graduate student at Yale, took the lead in his game with D. H. Menzel, a graduate student at Princeton, and the latter resigned, bringing the score to 4½ points to 3½ in favor of Princeton. At about the same time as Menzel resigned, D. E. Pursell '24 of Yale resigned to Edward Capps Jr., '24 of Princeton, giving the team match to Princeton. With Princeton a winner, A. E. Vandergucht '24 of Princeton and T. F. Bannan '22 of Yale, agreed to call their game a draw.

The presidents of the rival teams met at Board 1 and after playing 27 moves, J. C. Cairns '22 of Yale and C. T. Smith '22, Princeton, agreed to a draw. A. E. Case, graduate, Yale, and C. C. Fisher '24 of Princeton, had an exciting finish to their game. Case had a big advantage near the middle of the game, but made a number of slips and just managed to win in 70 moves.

CORNELL AGAIN AN EASY WINNER

NEW YORK, New York—Cornell's varsity cross-country team gave another wonderful exhibition of running on Saturday when the Red and White engaged in a quadrangular meet with Dartmouth College, the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University. The race was run over the Van Cortlandt Park course, which is to be used for the intercollegiate championships next Monday, and five Cornell men crossed the line before the other colleges could finish. This gave Cornell the lowest possible score of 15 points. Dartmouth was second with 55 points, Pennsylvania third with 69 and Columbia fourth with 71.

R. E. Brown '22 was the first runner to finish covering the course in 33m. 9s. N. P. Brown '22 finished second in 33m. 16s., with Capt. C. C. Carter '23 only 1s. behind, and G. C. Misk '22 only 1s. behind his captain. C. Misk was fifth man in 33m. 37s. A. J. Coakley '22 of Dartmouth was the first non-Cornellian to finish and he covered the course in 33m. 57s. 20s. slower than the sixth Cornell man. W. Head was the first Pennsylvania man to finish, coming in tenth, in 34m. 40s., while Capt. A. W. Haskell was the first Columbia finisher, coming in ninth in 34m. 13s. The order of the first 20 finishers follows:

Runner and college	Time
R. E. Brown, Cornell	33 09
N. P. Brown, Cornell	33 16
C. C. Carter, Cornell	33 17
G. C. Misk, Cornell	33 18
A. J. Coakley, Dartmouth	33 37
J. H. Young, Dartmouth	33 58
M. E. Richmond, Cornell	34 03
A. W. Haskell, Columbia	34 13
D. W. Head, Penn.	34 40
Robert Moore, Columbia	34 49
J. C. Holden, Penn.	34 53
E. A. Gordon, Cornell	35 05
Edward Winsor, Dartmouth	35 39
L. A. Sherburne, Dartmouth	35 42
E. R. Fasnacht, Penn.	35 46
J. S. Herr, Penn.	35 50
Bern Harris, Columbia	35 51
B. A. Sherman, Dartmouth	35 58
C. F. Crathern, Dartmouth	36 12

ANNUAL HOCKEY MEETING TODAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ontario—The annual meeting of the National Hockey League, the eastern Canada professional league, will be held in this city this morning. It is expected that several changes will be made in the rules and the agreement with the Pacific Coast and Western Canada leagues will be ratified, thus putting all professional hockey under one agreement.

The schedule will be drawn up and the transfer of the Canadian Club of Montreal, Quebec, which was recently sold by Mrs. Kendal to Lee Danand will be discussed. In some quarters there is opposition to the new owner.

HEAVY SCORING IN LEAGUE GAMES

English and Scottish Association Football Matches Note a Number of Surprising Results—Two Matches Postponed

ENGLISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE		Goals
Club	W. D. L. For Agst Pts	
Barnley	1 4 34 18 19	
Leeds	3 1 1 26 18 19	
Sunderland	3 1 1 26 18 19	
Liverpool	6 7 1 19 13 19	
Middlesbrough	7 4 3 27 19 18	
Aston Villa	8 1 6 33 21 17	
Crystal Palace	4 4 1 18 13 16	
Quadrant	7 3 2 23 15 17	
Manchester City	7 3 4 21 19 17	
Newcastle	7 2 5 19 20 16	
Preston	6 4 4 22 23 16	
Sheff. United	5 5 1 22 16 16	
Oldham	5 4 5 13 16 14	
Tottenham	5 3 6 22 17 13	
Sheff. Wednesday	4 5 5 17 15 13	
Birmingham	4 4 1 18 13 16	
Blackburn	5 6 5 20 23 13	
Bradford City	4 4 6 19 22 12	
Chelsea	3 5 6 12 21 11	
Manchester United	3 5 6 18 22 16	
West Bromwich	3 3 8 11 19 9	
The Arsenal	4 1 9 15 23 9	
Cardiff	3 3 8 14 23 9	

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE		Goals
Club	W. D. L. For Agst Pts	
Glasgow Rangers	11 3 1 32 13 25	
Celtic	10 4 2 26 12 24	
Partick Thistle	11 3 2 26 15 24	
Hibernian	8 4 1 26 15 24	
Falkirk	7 3 3 21 17 21	
Dundee	7 3 3 23 10 20	
Raith Rovers	8 4 5 31 22 23	
St. Mirren	7 4 6 20 19 19	
Aberdeen	7 5 5 27 20 19	
Aberdonians	6 4 3 21 24 19	
Motherwell	7 4 6 18 19 18	
Albion Rovers	5 4 6 18 17 18	
Ayr United	7 3 7 23 17 17	
Clyde	7 3 6 20 22 17	
Greenock Morton	5 4 7 18 20 14	
Kilmarnock	4 4 4 18 22 11	
Heart of Midlothian	3 5 9 14 25 11	
Third Lanark	2 6 7 19 29 10	
Dumbarton	3 4 9 17 38 10	
Queen's Park	3 12 14 43 7 7	
Clydebank	1 3 13 10 40 5	

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Saturday)—Some heavy scoring marked the Association football matches today, 10 teams scoring no fewer than 35 goals between them in the English and the Scottish leagues. Other unusual results were the defeat of Burnley, the First-Division leaders; of Celtic in the Scottish League and the drawn games in which the Glasgow Rangers, the Scottish League leaders and Barnsley, the Second-Division leaders, participated. Two English league matches were postponed and therefore do not count toward championship standing. In addition, the amateur international game between England and Ireland at Leicester was postponed until Monday owing to fog.

The Aston Villa forwards were irresistible against Bradford City and the latter's goal keeper was beaten seven times. Hull gave the Stoke defenders a busy time also and won by the same total. In London the Arsenal netted five times against Birmingham, all the London teams having the satisfaction of securing the full points awarded for victory. The day's results have made the fight for the leadership much closer in both divisions of the English League, while in the Scottish League Partick's win and the dropping of points by Rangers and Celtic have set up an interesting situation. Heavy scorers in Scotland were Raith and Kilmarnock, the latter's victory being particularly creditable. The results:

First Division	
Chelsea 2, Sheff. United 1.	
Bolton 3, West Bromwich 0.	
Manchester City 1, Cardiff 1.	
Arsenal 5, Birmingham 2.	
Villa 7, Bradford City 1.	
Middlesbrough 2, Manchester United 0.	
Tottenham 2, Newcastle 0.	
Sheff. Wednesday 4, Burnley 0.	
Blackburn 2, Huddersfield 0.	
Liverpool 1, Everton 1.	

Second Division	
Barnsley 0, Leicester 0.	
Blackpool 3, Rotherham 1.	
Clapton 0, Palace 0.	
Pulman 3, Sheff. Wednesday 1.	
South Shields 1, Bury 1.	
Leeds 1, Bradford 0.	
Hull 7, Stoke 1.	
Port Vale 3, Bristol City 1.	
West Ham 1, Wolverhampton 0.	

Scottish League	
Hibernians 1, Dundee 1.	
Motherwell 3, Hearts 1.	
Rangers 1, Dumbarton 1.	
Kilmarnock 4, Celtic 3.	
Raith 5, Ayr 0.	
Falkirk 2, Clyde 1.	
Aberdeen 3, Airdrieonians 0.	
Albion 1, Hamilton 0.	
St. Mirren 3, J. Morton 1.	
Queens Park 0, Third Lanark 0.	
Partick 3, Clydebank 1.	

BILLIARD STARS TO MEET
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO, Illinois—Roger Conti of Paris, France, and Welker Cochrane of San Francisco, California, will open the tournament for the world's championship at 18.2 ballline billiards, crossing cues here tonight. W. F. Hoppe, who has defended the title

for 16 years, will not appear until Tuesday night, when he will meet the loser of Monday night's game. Tuesday afternoon games will be between Edward Horemans and Ora Morningstar, and Jacob Schaefer and G. B. Sutton.

YALE RUNNERS EASY WINNERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Yale University made a cleanup of its cross-country races with Harvard University here Saturday morning when the varsity team defeated the Crimson varsity 19 points to 47, while the Blue freshmen won from the Crimson freshmen, 21 to 43. Both races were run at the same time, the varsity covering six miles and the freshmen three.

The varsity runners were the first to get away. Yale ran 10 men, but only nine were on the team, as the tenth man was allowed to run for experience, but not for scoring. Harvard ran her full quota of 10 men. M. K. Douglas '24 of Yale took the position, the start and finished in that position, covering the course in 32m. 26.3-5s. The course was changed slightly this year and Douglas' time is a record for the course as run Saturday, and would undoubtedly have broken the record for the original course, as he covered only about 300 yards less than the old course. J. W. Burke '23 of Harvard finished second in 32m. 58.1-6s. E. C. Vander Pyle of Yale was third in 33m. 10.1-5s., while A. H. Crosby of Yale was fourth in 33m. 19s. The first four men were all that were

timed. Yale finished in first, third, fourth, fifth and sixth positions, while Harvard finished in second, eighth, tenth, thirteenth and fourteenth positions. The men finished in the following order:

M. K. Douglas '24, Yale; J. W. Burke '23, Harvard; E. C. Vander Pyle '24, Yale; A. H. Crosby '24, Yale; M. K. Douglas '24, Yale; H. L. Pratt '23, Harvard; C. D. Hillier Jr. '24, Yale; J. U. Harris '24, Harvard; Capt. F. W. Hillier '22, Yale; D. P. Wing '24, Yale; A. L. Coburn '24, Harvard; R. A. Lutz '24, Harvard; William Duane Jr. '23, Harvard; W. P. Eaton '23, Harvard; Campbell Newhall '24, Harvard; G. B. Rich '22, Yale; Capt. F. G. Bemis '22, Harvard.

The freshmen runners started about 10 minutes after the varsity and covered half of the course, finishing about 10 minutes ahead of the varsity. Parker Adams, a former Phillips Andover Academy runner, won the individual honors for Yale, covering the course in 16m. 55.3-5s. Second place also went to Yale with R. C. Friedlander, R. B. Cutchon, formerly of Phillips Exeter Academy, finished third for Harvard, while W. L. Chapin of Harvard finished fourth. Yale won first, second, fifth, sixth and seventh positions in this race, while Harvard won third, fourth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth. The freshmen finished in the following order:

Parker Adams, Yale; R. C. Friedlander, Yale; R. B. Cutchon, Harvard; W. L. Chapin, Harvard; R. W. Hodgkins, Yale; E. G. Wilmet, Yale; W. E. Birdsell, Yale; G. A. Thorne Jr., Yale; R. M. Barker, Harvard; A. F. Jones, Harvard; G. G. Pray, Harvard; G. G. Page, Yale; K. P. Smith, Harvard; F. M. Crouse, Yale; H. K. Thayer, Harvard; D. V. Weaver, Harvard.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

SMALL PICTURES

At a Small Price

Again and again in this column I have begged artists to consider the small householder, that is about two-thirds of the world's population. I have said: "Paint your epic or exhibition pictures when you have braced yourself to the adventure, say, once in two or three years; but do not forget to provide lyrics for the small householder. His purse is not deep enough to buy epics, and even if it were he has no space for them upon his walls; but with a little encouragement he would acquire the habit of buying lyrics, swift expressions of beauty, having the sign-marks of vision, rhythm and pattern."

Well, this autumn in London I perceived signs of this lyrics-for-householders impulse on the part of certain artists so far apart as Mr. Clausen, member of the Royal Academy, and certain members of the London Group who are young experimenters, and the most heterodox body of painters in London.

Mr. Clausen is showing 41 lyrics in paint at the Grosvenor Galleries, a gorgeous set of exhibition rooms, in good taste, hung with a background of rose brocade upon which epics are usually displayed. I do not know why the Directors determined to show lyrics. Perhaps, being business men, they noted the signs of the times, and finding that there is not a great demand, today, for epics, decided to tempt the public with lyrics. The adventure has been extraordinarily successful.

After the exhibition had been open for a fortnight, I called there and counted the small red discs that signify sales. Twenty-six out of the 41 had been sold, and since then the sales, I am informed, have passed the 30 mark. This is wonderful, as picture exhibitions have been held during the past year, many of them, where not a single work has changed hands. But is it wonderful? It is quite natural. Where there is one buyer for an epic there are thousands for a lyric if it be a lyric of the right kind.

Mr. Clausen's lyrics are of the right kind. I do not say they are especially remarkable, but each is beautiful, each gives to the observer, in varying degrees, a thrill of pleasure, for in each case the artist has been concerned with beauty, and has passed his experience on to us. Many men produce occasional water colors of this kind, but it is Mr. Clausen's distinction that he made 41 of them, that he had the small householder in mind, and that he has instituted a precedent of hanging lyrics (they look so small and appealing) on noble walls of rose brocade, thus giving to lyrics the air of importance accorded by custom to epics.

Perhaps I can best suggest the look of these small intimate pictures by merely quoting some of the titles. Do they not bring a lyrical vision to the mind? "Sunset," "Autumn Mist," "Rainy Sunset," "Late Sunlight," "Evening Sky," "Morning Sunlight," "White Frost," "Willows," "Harvest Moon," "Sunset at Sea," "Rickyard," "The Orchard," "Rain." They are not topographical; they are effects, not facts; they are expressions of the time of the day, and the time of the year, and in each picture light is the chief motive, light that changes objects and transfigures them. It was Constable who first noted in paint, with insistence and method, that the sun shines, and the wind blows, and the rain wets: it was Constable who made a habit, in many of his sketches, of marking in pencil the month, the time of day, the direction of the wind, and the look of the skies. And Mr. Clausen, who is a student of all the best painting, and a scholar of the best that has been written about painting, has himself put the following on record—"that figures should give the impression of life and spontaneity, that the sun should shine, trees move in the wind, and nature be felt and represented as a living thing—this is the firm ground in art." This is what he has carried out in these 41 lyrics.

Highly pleased with the success of this charming effort to minister to the small householder I looked forward eagerly to the exhibition of the London Group which, I had been told, was also after the small householder, and about to offer him Small Pictures at a Small Price. Before the exhibition opened the newspapers announced that Mr. Bernard Adeney, the President of the London Group, had persuaded the Cambridge economist, Mr. J. M. Keynes, author of a world-famous book, to write a Preface to the Catalogue discussing, not the artistic merits of the pictures, but the prices at which they were to be sold. This was indeed an innovation and in line with another reform which I have long advocated, i.e., that as pictures are painted to be sold the prices should be printed in the catalogue, and that they should be business prices, not fancy ones. I obtained a copy of the Preface by Mr. J. M. Keynes and found that he had faced the question of price frankly, and in a way that may eventually benefit the picture industry. Here is one of his statements: "Some of the members of the London Group have made up their minds that it is better to sell pictures cheap than not to sell them at all. Whilst those who are ready to pay higher prices are also provided for, they are offering a good number of finished oil paintings at £5, £10, and £12. . . I hope, therefore, that those who visit the London Group this autumn will go with the thought at the back of their heads that, if they see something they like and the price is low, they will make the plunge and buy it."

This was gratifying. It seemed that the art event of the autumn of 1921 would be the wooing of the small householder. So I visited the London group exhibition at the Mansard Gallery expecting to be able to write an enthusiastic article about this innovation. The prices were entirely right.

The young painters had adopted the wise financial advice of Mr. J. M. Keynes. I counted 17 pictures at £5 each, and some were at a lower price even than that, but—

What a rare thing is beauty! What a rare thing is taste! How rare are vision, rhythm, and pattern! Mr. Clausen seems to glide into beauty naturally: he paints an episode of form in light, or the ways of color in a golden rick, or about a mooring figure because he has felt the beauty of the sight and loves it. Most of the young men and young women of the London Group seem to paint not for love but for effect. At all cost they

unique in its own line. These are known as the Cross of Cong, the Tara Brooch, and the Ardagh Chalice.

The Cross of Cong, although of a much later date than the other two examples, is considered to be one of the finest known specimens of the Irish goldsmith's skill. It was exquisitely wrought, and was made by Archbishop Muredach O'Duffy of Tuam by order of King Turlough O'Connor. The Archbishop, who lived in the early twelfth century at the Abbey of Cong, is supposed to have taken the cross with him from Tuam. It was hidden during the reformation times, and until early in the last cen-

circumstances, and, in a very short time, through the agency of the local clergyman, it was transported to the National Museum, Dublin, where it holds an honored place. Some brooches hidden and dug up with it are of very good workmanship, but not equal to rank with the chalice.

The Tara Brooch is believed to be of about the same date as the Ardagh Cup, bearing strong resemblance to it in decoration and design and in the amazing fineness of the work. It is composed of white bronze, a mixture of tin and silver. Its form is well known, the rough outline having often been copied in modern jewelry.

the very unstudied enthusiasm which prompted the endeavor. The massive structures with their broad plains have become as colored pastels, and an occasional judicious accenting of crevice, or shadow, or tree instantly produces the feeling of artistic finality.

The second group of experimenters, though diametrically opposed in method to disciples of the broad plane, are akin in fallacy. They strive for structural mass through overall detail, and, incidentally, through a variety of technical devices. William C. Watts and Birger Sandzen, though individual in method, are mutual adher-

feeling for delicacy and charm in that phase of nature which one regards as austere. The costume designs, the conventionalized decorative panels, the landscapes—all tend to confirm the initial impression. The artist has caught externals, but her art is timid, and fears to burst forth in climax, whether of color or form.

Among the many interesting sketches of life are two groups of etchings by George Bellows and Deritt Welsh. Both have a somewhat morbid view of life. The Welsh etchings, in particular, deal with the gruesome aspects of existence. Bellows portrays the coarse, but more usual in life, his imagination being, perhaps, less acute than that of his colleague, and his sense of satire less keenly developed.

Society of Miniature Painters

Combined with the Water Color Exhibition at the Pennsylvania Academy, is the twentieth annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters.

There is always a fascination in the work of the miniature painter—an intimate personal element lacking in the large and aloof canvas. Here, art busies itself with its neighbor, studies the tilt of his brow, the curve of her mouth, the tousled waywardness of their child. It is exquisite in detail because of its intimacy. The lines in an old lady's face, the characteristic pucker of an old gentleman's brow—these are of paramount interest to the student of little things. And this delight in the portrayal of human character is the life and breath of the achievement.

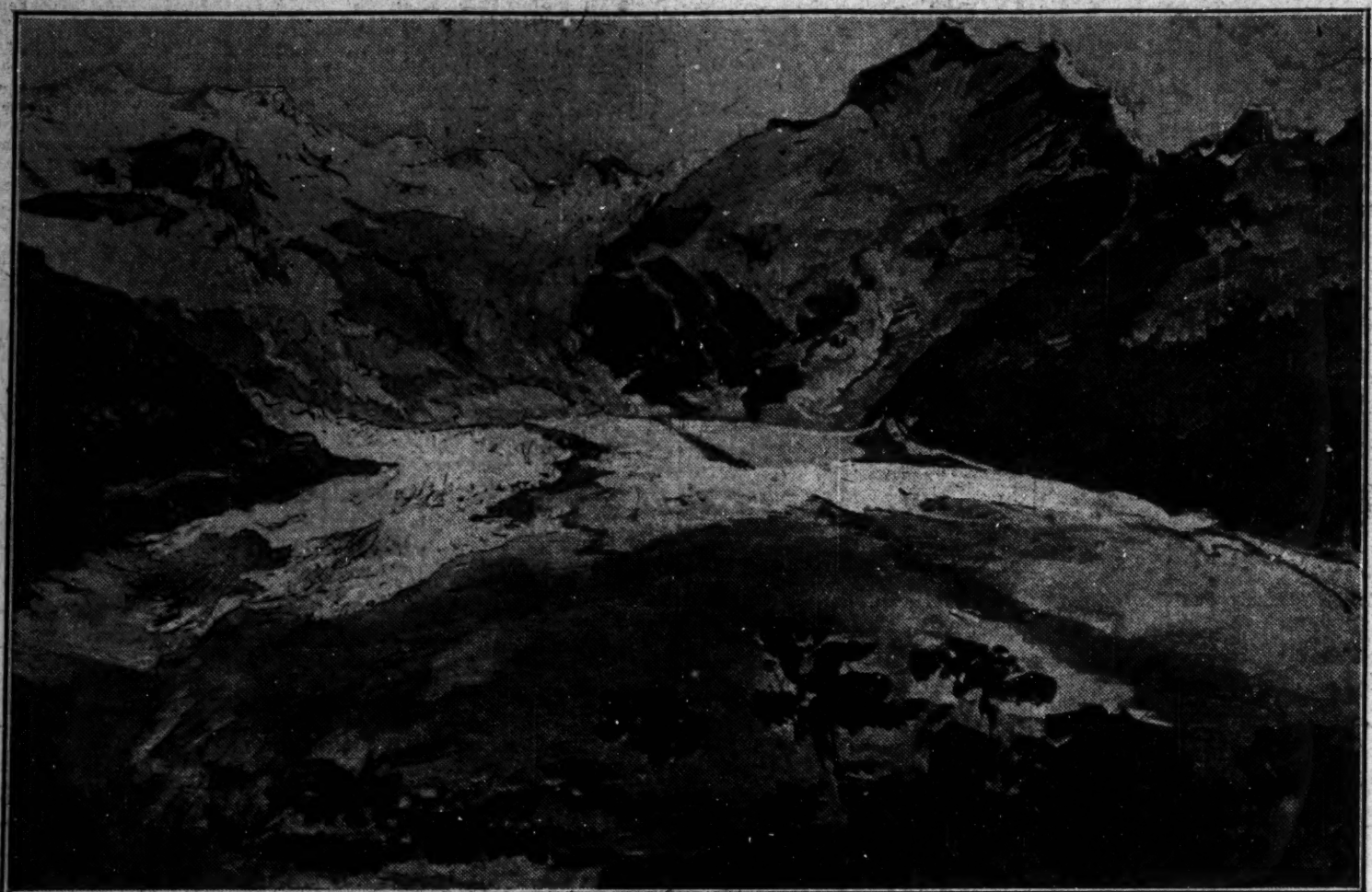
It is, therefore, with regret that one finds in its place a marine, a still-life, a landscape, or even more trying than these, the lifeless photographic reproduction of equally lifeless features.

Two groups are exhibited on the walls of the academy, one of the work of American artists, the other that of their British colleagues. It is a fascinating test both of artist and of spectator to create from the given portrait a mind picture of the individual. There is a portrait of a lady, by Anna Lynch—with eyes which see only the obvious. Then there is "Gertrude," by Pamela Vinton Brown, the cynical person we meet at a literary club, and immediately dislike forever. There, too, is "The Blue Locket," a badly tilted miniature by Elizabeth F. Washington, for the interest lies, not in the locket, but in the piquant, restless, even worried expression of its wearer.

Among the British group are three especially amusing interpretations of types: the typical gentleman, "Sir Kenneth Goodby, K. C. B. E., D. P. H.," by Annie Gertrude Fletcher; Geraldine S. Turner's study of an Englishman, and the contrastingly rugged and stern portrait of "The Late Senator Stephen B. Elkins"—a somewhat portly, but pugnacious man of shaggy brow, deep-set eyes, large firm mouth, and silver-gray hair pulled far back on the forehead. These are men we have met and known—men we have laughed at—and with.

But it is encountering the sugar-coated angels of the usual, though now, fortunately, old-fashioned miniature, that brings to the mind of the art lover memory of other days. And yet no exhibition is complete without at least one example of sentimentalism.

Old friends, new friends—we know them all, and through the art of the miniaturist we are admitted for the moment into a new circle, where human lives as we know and love them are stamped upon the features. And the last message of the artist to the passer-by, as he turns toward the zigzag stair of the academy, is a friendly wave of the hand from the gallery of miniatures.



Mountain landscape from the water color by Lucy Conant: In the Pennsylvania Academy Exhibition

PENNSYLVANIA

Its Annual Water Color Show

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The present nineteenth annual Philadelphia Water-Color Exhibition, now on the walls of the Pennsylvania Academy, provides food for the serious discussion of contemporary tendencies in art. The general impression is one of optimism, of color tastefully and variously employed. Here and there a pencil drawing, a sketch in charcoal, pen and ink, or groups of etchings accentuate the charm of color. But there is as great danger in an overstimulation of the senses, in the creation of an unhealthy and monopolizing taste for the highly seasoned in art, as in food or in social intercourse. Color provides, quite naturally, an emotional stimulus and, when practiced for itself alone, becomes a menace rather than a virtue. It no longer contributes in any sense to a creative idea, or an artistic thought-problem, but constitutes its own reason for being.

Sketches of this nature may be found in any exhibition, and they are to be found now on the walls of the academy. Fortunately, however, they serve merely as a friendly warning, and undue attention to the abnormal and minor in art are unfair to the strivings of the serious artist. Achievement must be judged, not from an absolute standard, but from the degree in which the individual artist has mastered his own objective. And in this manner, one should approach the interesting groups of sketches and studies. Two definite methods of technique are strikingly noticeable: the first, an endeavor to achieve mass through the elimination of detail, the second, to achieve mass through an accumulation of detail.

In the former group, the work of Florence Este and Francis McComas is significant. In each instance the artist is striving to reduce nature to broad planes. Yet Francis McComas is dealing with a more difficult problem than the mere portrayal of everyday landscape in village or countryside. The artist has felt the inspiration of the west—its vastness, and its colorful appeal to the imagination. He has attempted to interpret its scale through the portrayal of its rugged sweep of rock and hill. The spectator is aware of this stimulus, but the result is dwarfed perhaps by

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ents of this class. The work of Sandzen is, perhaps, the most interesting and original in effect. He is a landscape painter, and the secret of his composition lies in the sweep of its auxiliary lines. It achieves a certain dramatic climax, and yet the mind of its observer is constantly perplexed, constantly studying the method and forgetting the effect. Both disciple of elimination and devotee of accumulation of detail have thus failed to gain solidity of structure, and they have failed because of an underlying and mutual fallacy. The construction of mass is based upon knowledge of mass form, and not upon the presence or absence of incidentals.

As if to prove the point, we are suddenly face to face with a group of water colors by the great American master of the art, John Singer Sargent. Unconsciously we relax. The ease of execution, the breadth and corresponding depth of the effect—all simply achieved, come to us as a breath from the out of doors. Detail is no longer oppressive. We are not forced to focus upon its existence. It falls naturally and gracefully into place as the necessary complement of its underlying structure. There is reason for the interplay of light and shade, called forth by the natural dictation of a natural mass form. And, once more, we begin to believe in ourselves, in our own power of vision, and to feel that, after all, true art is simple to the spectator when the creator has mastered and translated its complexities into the universal language.

Two memorial rooms round out the exhibition, one devoted to the work of F. Walter Taylor, the illustrator, and the second to that of Lucy Conant. Taylor's work, in black and white, is quietly interesting, a placid art, even when portraying emotion.

The work of Lucy Conant, however, is less heavy and more fanciful, though more superficial. Her interpretations of snow-capped mountains are both interesting and amusing in their

BRITISH MUSEUM PRINT ROOM

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—The complaint one hears today from dealer and collector alike is the increasing scarcity of drawings and etchings by old masters. Public and private collections have absorbed and annotated very large numbers of drawings and etchings by the great masters, and now attention is being given by discriminating people to works of lesser men. The importance of the study of the "little masters" cannot be overestimated in its bearing on the history of art, and many will welcome the recent acquisitions made by the British Museum. Two very rare etchings by Ferdinand Bol, 1611-1681, are presented by Mr. Henry Van den Bergh through the National Art Collection Fund, one probably a unique impression of an undescribed state of "Man in Cap."

Bol was a pupil of Rembrandt and affected very largely that master's style. Little is known of his life. His etchings possess great merit, executed in a bold, free manner, with lights and shades judiciously managed. An important drawing formerly in the collection of Mr. Rodrigues of Paris has been acquired from the Amsterdam sale of this collection in July last. This is "Head of John the Baptist," dated 1522, by Hans Burgkmair. Hans Burgkmair was one of the pioneers in German woodcutting, a great deal of his time being occupied with some of the many woodcut undertakings commissioned by the Emperor Maximilian to immortalize his achievements. From the same sale comes an "Allegory of Ill Fortune" by Cornelius Anthoniszoon, its date c. 1530-40. This master is best known for his paintings of interiors of towns, which he did with uncommon fidelity. His masterpiece in the Hotel-de-Ville, Amsterdam, represents that city in 1536.

Hiltherto Nicolaus Mannel Deutsch has been represented in the print room by only one example, in wash. But now we have a fine line drawing by him with the title "St. Peter Bound." He was a Swiss, born in Berne in 1484, and managed to crowd into his short life the occupations of poet, statesman, soldier, reformer, wood engraver and painter. His works are to be seen in force at Basel, where his paintings show him to be a brilliant colorist, full of new ideas in every way, and an excellent observer of nature. Visitors to the Print Room will also see two drawings signed "H. D." One of these, the "Crucifixion," has been attributed to Dürer, but this opinion is no longer entertained. Both drawings are, as far as is now known, the only existing ones by this unknown H. D.

Bernard Van Orley (1493-1542), the prolific designer of tapestries, is represented by what is evidently a design for weaving "An Allegory of War." He was the third in a long line of artists of the family Van Orley which flourished in Brussels for three centuries. He is said to have been a great favorite of Raphael, in whose school he was a pupil, his work combining a superficial resemblance with various Italian masters with his own more deeply-seated Flemish tastes.

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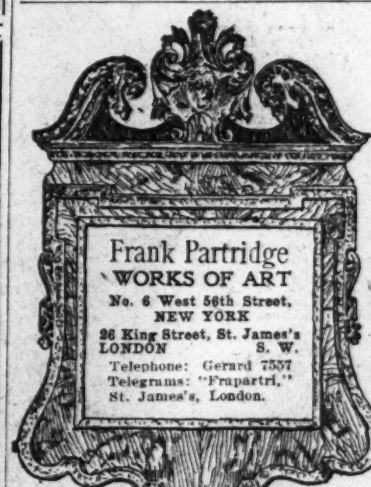
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The Trail That Is Always New

There's a whisper down the field where
The year has shot her yield,
And the ricks stand grey to the sun,
Singing: "Over then, come over, for
The bee has quit the clover,
And your English summer's done."
You have heard the beat of the
off-shore wind,
And the throb of the deep-sea
rain;
You have heard the song—how
long! how long?
Pull out on the trail again!

Ha! done with the Tents of Shem,
Dear lass,
We've seen the seasons through,
And it's time to turn on the old
trail, our own trail, the out trail,
Pull out, pull out, on the Long Trail
—the trail that is always new!

It's North you may run to the rime-
ringed sun
Or South to the blind Horn's hate;
Or East all the way into Mississippi
Bay,
Or West to the Golden Gate;
Where the blindest bluffs hold
good, dear lass,
And the wildest tales are true,
And the men bulk big on the old
trail, our own trail, the out trail,
And life runs large on the Long
Trail—the trail that is always
new.

See the shaking funnels roar, with the
Peter at the fore,
And the fenders grind and heave,
And the derricks clack and grate, as
the tackle hooks the crate,
And the fall-ropes whines through the
sheave;
It's "Gang-plank up and in," dear
lass,
It's "Hawers warp her through!"
And it's "All clear aft" on the old
trail, our own trail, the out trail,
We're backing down on the Long
Trail—the trail that is always
new.

Fly forward, O my heart, from the
Foreland to the Start—
We're steaming all too slow,
And it's twenty thousand mile to our
little lazy isle
Where the trumpet-orchids blow!
You have heard the call of the
off-shore wind
And the voice of the deep-sea rain;
You have heard the song—how
long—how long?
Pull out on the trail again! . . .
—Rudyard Kipling.

At Mrs. Proudie's

And now the day of the party ar-
rived. The bishop and his wife came
down from town, only on the morning
of the eventful day, as behooved such
great people to do; but Mr. Slope had



"The Road to the River," by Edward Redfield

Where the River Went

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A free translation of "the road to the river" is a road to romance, for always an air of fascination and mystery hangs about a river, as it goes forever silently or tumblingly or swirlingly on toward the end of its journey: to a little lake, or to a greater river rolling on to the open sea. This air of fascination caught Stevenson's Will who lived in a Mill, and as a boy, his questioning of the miller, his adopted parent, is rich in that very atmosphere of hidden romance that hovers about a long ranging stream:

"One evening he asked the miller where the river went.
"It goes down the valley," answered he, "and turns a power of mills, six-score mills, they say, from here to Unterdeck, and it none the wearier after all. And then it goes on into the lowlands, and waters the great corn country, and runs through a sight of fine cities (so they say) where kings live all alone in great palaces, with a sentry walking up and down before the door. And it goes under bridges with stone men upon them, looking down and smiling so curious at the water, and living folks leaning their elbows on the wall, and looking over, too. And then it goes on and on, and down through marshes and sands, until at last it falls into the sea, where the ships are that bring parrots from the Indies. Ay, it has a long trot before it as it goes singing over our weir, bless its heart."

There were four rooms opening into each other on the first floor of the house, which were denominated the drawing-rooms, the reception-room, and Mrs. Proudie's boudoir. In olden days one of these had been Bishop Grantley's bed-room, and another his common sitting-room and study. The present bishop, however, had been moved down into a back parlor, and had been given to understand that he could very well receive his clergy in the dining-room, should they arrive in too large a flock to be admitted into his small sanctum. He had been unwilling to yield, but after a short debate had yielded.

Mrs. Proudie's heart beat high as she inspected her suite of rooms. They were really very magnificent, or at least would be so by candle-light; and they had nevertheless been got up with commendable economy. Large rooms when full of people and full of light look well, because they are large, and are full and are light. Small rooms are those which require costly fittings and rich furniture. Mrs. Proudie knew this, and made the most of it; she had therefore a huge gas lamp with a dozen burners hanging from each of the ceilings.

People were to arrive at ten, supper was to last from twelve to one, and at half-past one everybody was to be gone. Carriages were to come in at the gate in the town and depart at the gate outside. They were desired to take up at a quarter before one. It was managed excellently and Mr. Slope was invaluable.

At half-past nine the bishop and his wife and their daughters entered the great reception room, and very grand and solemn they were. . . . And then the guests came in shoals: Mr. and Mrs. Quiverful and their three grown daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Chadwick and their three daughters. The burly chancellor and his wife and clerical son from Oxford. . . . Mr. Harding with Eleanor and Miss Bold. . . . Mr. Finnie, the attorney, with his wife, was to be seen, much to the dismay of many who had never met him in a drawing-room before. . . . Then came the archdeacon and his wife, with their elder daughter Griselda. . . . And so the rooms became full, and knots were formed, and every new comer paid his respects to my lord and passed on, not presuming to occupy too much of the great man's attention. . . . And Mrs. Proudie moved about with well regulated grace, measuring out the quantity of her favors to the quality of her guests. . . . "Barchester Towers," by Anthony Trollope.

Patience in Government

Patience is a virtue everywhere; but it shines with greatest lustre in the men of government.—William Penn

will go. You photographers generally have your shops at the top of the house. . . .

"It's only four flights up," urged the photographer, "and it's just around the corner. We will take it as slowly as you wish."

So father agreed, and followed his new-found benefactor to the top of the building. He was then placed in a chair, and the clamps adjusted behind his head. The photographer took several shots, and then said:

"Thank you very much. Here is your money. Now let me give you a word of advice. You can do better than you are now doing. As I have remarked, you have a very remarkable head, and if you will go among the artists, there is a studio building on Tenth Street, and knock on any door. I'm pretty sure you can do better for yourself than you are now doing."

"I don't know about that," said my father, "I don't like artists; I've had experience with them before."

"Oh, so you are a model, then?"

"No, I'm not a model, but I've used models."

"That's interesting. Then you are an artist?"

"Well, I suppose so. I don't know that I can lay claim to the title of artist, but I paint for a living."

"Why, that's very interesting. Do you exhibit?"

"Yes, oh, yes, I exhibit."

"And," continued the photographer, "may I ask where?"

"Anywhere that I can get the chance; The Academy of Design, Chicago, Philadelphia, London, Paris, and different towns; in fact, anywhere where I think I might be able to sell a picture."

"Why," said the photographer, condescendingly, "I know all the artists; but I surely don't know you. Who are you? What is your name?"

"My name is Inness."

"Not George Inness?"

"That's my name."

"George Inness, the landscape painter—Inness?"

"Well," replied my father, "that's my name, and I paint landscapes."

"My dear sir, come into this room a moment." And as they entered, the photographer pointed to a small canvas on the wall, among many others. "Who painted that picture?" he asked.

"I did," was Pop's reply.

"Then he grasped my father by the hand, and said:

"Mr. Inness, I have long wanted to meet you. There's no man in your profession that I admire so much. And say, Mr. Inness, give me back that twenty-five cents."

"Never," chuckled my father."

From the Heights Atmospheric

In our hearts is the Great One of Avon Engraven
And we climb the cold summit once built on
by Milton
Then we drop from the heights atmospheric
to Herrick,
Or we pour the Greek honey, grown blander,
Of Lander;
Or our cosiest nook in the shade is
Where Fraed is.
Or we toss the light bells of the mocker
With Locker.
—Austin Dobson.

Until I Knew Dandy

"He was of mixed breed, and was supposed to have a strain of Dandy Dimont blood" which gave him his name. A big ungainly animal with a rough shaggy coat of blue-grey hair and white on his neck and clumsy paws. He looked like a Sussex sheep-dog with legs reduced to half their proper length. . . . explains W. H. Hudson in "A Traveller in Little Things."

"Until I knew Dandy I had always supposed that the story of Judah's dog was pure invention, and I dare say that is the general opinion about it; but Dandy made me reconsider the subject, and eventually I came to believe that Judah's dog did exist once upon a time, centuries ago perhaps, and that if he had been the laziest dog in the world Dandy was not far behind him in that respect. It is true he did not lean his head against a wall to bark; he exhibited his laziness in other ways. He barked often, though never at strangers; he welcomed every visitor, even the tax-collector, with tail-wagging and a smile. He spent a good deal of his time in the large kitchen, where he had a sofa to sleep on, and when the two cats of the house wanted an hour's rest they would coil themselves up on Dandy's broad shaggy side, preferring that bed to cushion or rug. They were like a warm blanket over him, and it was a sort of mutual benefit society. After an hour's sleep Dandy would go out for a short constitutional as far as the neighbouring thoroughfare, where he would blunder against people, wag his tail to everybody, and then come back. He had six or eight outings each day, and, owing to doors and gates being closed and to his lazy disposition, he had much trouble in getting out and in. First he would sit down in the hall and bark, bark, bark, until someone would come to open the door for him, whereupon he would waddle down the garden path, and if he found the gate closed he would sit down and start barking. And the bark, bark would go on until someone came to let him out. But if after he had barked about twenty or thirty times no one came, he would deliberately open the gate himself, which he could do perfectly well, and let himself out. In twenty minutes or so he would be back at the gate and barking for admission once more, and finally, if no one paid any attention, letting himself in."

"Dandy always had something to eat at meal-times, but he too liked a snack between meals once or twice a day. The dog-biscuits were kept in an open box on the lower dresser shelf, so that he could get one "when-ever he felt so disposed," but he didn't like the trouble this arrangement gave him, so he would sit down and start barking, and as he had a bark which was both loud and deep, after it had been repeated a dozen times at intervals of five seconds, any person who happened to be in or near the kitchen was glad to give him his biscuit for the sake of peace and quietness. If no one gave it him, he would then take it out himself and eat it."

"Justice is itself the great standing policy of civil society; and any eminent departure from it, under any circumstances, lies under the suspicion of being no policy at all.—Edmund Burke.

"Never," chuckled my father."

Together

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE idolatrous concepts of the human mind ever tend to separate one from divine Principle. Dealing with the limitations of false and finite sense, its arguments are invariably based upon the supposed potentiality of good and evil as mind. This, of course, produces at every point a reversal of true being, in belief, and humanity indulges in a riot of concepts, which corrupt and lead away from Principle. It was doubtless such a condition which impelled Isaiah, when lamenting over the rebellion of Judah, to upbraid and arraign them for their shortcomings in deviating from Principle, to stray after idols. In pointing out the futility of their vain oblations and sacrifices, he exhorts them to repentance in these incisive terms: "Wash you, make you clean; . . . cease to do evil; learn to do well; . . . Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord." The promise which follows discloses their complete purification from sin, however deeply involved they may seem to be, by willing obedience to Principle. Refusal and rebellion, however, meant complete destruction.

Humanly conceived, a man may suppose he can do as he pleases, but is this always advantageous? Does this doing as we please make us better men and women? Reasoning from the standpoint of Principle, together with, or as one with Principle, a man finds that it is not for his good to do as he pleases, and the rightness of reasoning with Principle for his premise soon shows him the wisdom expressed in correcting the subtlety of human reasoning, and thus annulling the false concept's claim to do as it pleases with him. Our foothold is never secure in the idolatry of personal concepts and conclusions. Communing with the suggestion of good and evil combined together as mind, is evidently not learning to do well. Rather, should we turn and face the situation with moral courage, and as reasonable beings commence to consider our position, and seek to correct the misconception of our argument, and thus awaken from the dream of mortal existence as true. On pages 491 and 492, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy clearly states the distinction between "Material man as a dream" and "Spiritual existence the one fact," these being the marginal headings on page 491. Under the latter she writes: "When we are awake, we dream of the pains and pleasures of matter. Who will say, even though he does not understand Christian Science, that this dream—rather than the dreamer—may not be mortal man? Who can rationally say otherwise, when the dream leaves mortal man intact in body and thought, although the so-called dreamer is unconscious? For right reasoning there should be but one fact before the thought, namely, spiritual existence. In reality there is no other existence, since Life cannot be united to its unlikeliness, mortality." The dream of mortal existence, based upon the claim of evil, which Jesus of Nazareth characterized as the liar and the lie from the beginning, insists in belief that its duality of mind is true. On this supposed hypothesis it sets up its standard, and apparently has succeeded in convincing mankind, through its mesmerizing influence, that the dream is true. On this hypothesis, it insists on its claim of creator, and its manifestation called man, as its creation, and it names every material object manifested in the material universe from this misconceived theory of creation. How true, then, is the presentation of Jesus of Nazareth, in emphatic contrast, namely, that the flesh has no profitable end to serve, because it is a lie. Per contra, the truth is constructive and living reality, because it is the spiritual fact. The statement, in fact, declared by Jesus of Nazareth, reads: "God is (a) Spirit, and they that worship him, must worship him in spirit and in truth." Allied to this is his statement to Nicodemus, "That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit. . . . Ye must be born again." What is to be our attitude as servants or stewards in the face of these statements? The first requisites of stewardship are fidelity and honesty. These virtues can alone be judged from the test of Principle. To appraise them from a human standard avails nothing.

"In reasoning together with Principle, as the faithful, honest steward must, all mistakes are corrected, and the individual has the assurance of the promise, "Thou hast been faithful . . . enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." What is true in any case is true in all; the spirit of contention, however, is invariably a barrier to agreement, causing dissensions and divisions. It argues rather for partisanship. If this be prevalent, the situation is just the one depicted by Paul the Apostle, in his illuminating letter to the Corinthians. Early in his first epistle he points out the folly of exalting personality, as carnality. He upbraids the Corinthian converts, as worldly in their estimates of partisan following, as when one cries, "I am of Paul" and another contends, "And I of Apollos." He turns their attention away from personality, which apparently controlled their thoughts, through jealous adherence to factions.

Now we have the right attitude. Seeking the good, we find the reality, that is to say, the right attitude is to know that infinite Mind, with its infinite manifestation, is all the reality there is, and a man who reasons to-

gether, or as one with infinite Mind, adheres at all times to the actuality of spiritual existence as the one and only existence. When a man knows this, he understands the basis of living together with Mind. The fruits of the Spirit are being manifested in daily experience, as the errors of belief are replaced with the fundamental truth that man is spiritual idea, the full and perfect expression of infinite Mind. There is no room for vain oblations in this right understanding of God and man.

Most Musical and Melancholy

[Aldrich to Bayard Taylor]

Ponkapog, Mass., Oct. 10, 1876.
My dear Bayard,—I find this in the Boston "Courier" of the 8th:—

The New York "Tribune," in referring to the fact that Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich is to publish next month a volume of the best of his uncollected poems under the dainty title of "Flower and Thorn," says that the poet dwells "in a village about twenty miles from Boston, possessing the most musical and most melancholy name of Ponkapog, and surrounded by much good fishing." The "Tribune" has made the name of the village more melancholy, if not more musical, than it really is—Ponkapog, not Ponkafrog, being the proper appellation according to the orthography of to-day. It is the Indian name of the township of Canton (within whose bounds the village in question lies), and, according to the Rev. Elias Nason, was originally spelled Punkapog. Whatever may be the nature of the locality into which Mr. Aldrich's lines may fall, he certainly composes them in an exceedingly pleasant place.

I wish you would, like a good fellow, send me a copy of the "Tribune" containing your paragraph. I didn't know until I saw the "Courier" that Osgood had announced the book. I shall make a volume of about one hundred and fifty or one hundred and sixty pages, containing nothing that has not some sort of excuse for being. I leave out all the verses written merely for bread or vanity. The collection will contain several poems never in print. On the whole, I think the book is an advance. It is something to add even an eighth of an inch to one's height. Scripser says we can't do it! . . . Ever yours, T. B.—"The Life of Thomas Bailey Aldrich," Ferris Greenleaf.

What Is a Sonnet?

What is a sonnet? 'T is the pearly shell That murmurs of the far-off murmur-ing sea;

A precious jewel carved most curiously;
It is a little picture painted well.
—Richard Watson Gilder.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, NOV. 14, 1921

EDITORIALS

Thorough

Not long ago a celebrated publicist, engaged in illuminating the world with the true understanding of the Washington Conference, explained, with the utmost cogency, that Mr. Harding's great ideal was about to terminate in a "fizzle." Now there is always a certain element of danger in being wise before the event. And when Mr. Hughes resumed his seat, at the first meeting of the Conference, after laying the American plan for the immediate limitation of armaments before the world, the fizzle must have felt that they were being scrapped together with the offending ships.

There can be no question at all, however, that the noble order of fizzleers were not the only people surprised by the directness and thoroughness of Mr. Hughes' proposal. Hardly anybody had credited the President and his Secretary of State with the political courage of putting so root-and-branch a proposal before the Conference, in so public a manner. It had been imagined that the American proposals would be imparted privately to the delegates and that time would be given to them to consider the proposals and formulate any objections that might occur to them, before the judgment of the world was invoked. Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes took the heroic course. They decided that the public, not only in the United States but everywhere, had a right to understand what the proposals of the United States really were, whether these proposals were agreeable to the other delegates or not. The issue was so tremendous that the occasion was not one for secrecy. In coming to this conclusion they at once bowed to the judgment of the democracies, themselves loud for the fullest publicity, and took the wind out of the sails of the procrastinators, the hesitators, and all the other sects of the order of "fizzleers." It is probably not too much to say, even at this early period of the Conference, that the President and Mr. Hughes, by adopting a policy of publicity, have not only secured the success of the Conference, but have made the tactics of procrastination peculiarly dangerous.

The President, with Mr. Hughes and the other delegates of the United States have thought out and placed upon the table a scheme for limitation of armaments which is as radical as it is fair. In doing this they have declined to be turned aside from their chief purpose by any side issue, no matter how fundamental that may seem to a consideration of the main object of the Conference. For this reason they have refused first to concentrate the attention of the delegates on far eastern matters. The Conference is essentially for the discussion of the limitation of armaments. This does not, as Mr. Hughes pointed out, necessarily mean the postponement of the examination of far eastern problems. It means that the examination of those problems shall be permitted to go on concurrently with the discussions on limitation, without the one being considered a hindrance to the other, but always with the understanding that the question of limitations is the essential question. The simple truth is, as Mr. Hughes so forcibly stated, that it is impossible for the world any longer to content itself with investigations, with statistics, with reports, with the circumlocution of inquiry. "The essential facts are sufficiently known. The time has come, and this Conference has been called, not for general resolutions or mutual advice, but for action."

It is, then, because the time has come for action, that the Government of the United States has put forward the program which it hopes to see adopted. The blight of armaments has settled over the whole world. Commerce, education, invention, all the arts and energies of peace are withering beneath it. In the United States alone 92 per cent of the national expenditure is devoted to provision for past and future wars. And it has been humorously said, that when the government wished to effect economies the only way it could see to do this was to appoint an officer with instructions to discover how it might be possible to cut down the 8 per cent of peace expenditure. The sting of that jest lay in the truth of it. But should the American proposals be accepted by the Conference the sting will be drawn. For the economies will be pursued not in the 8 per cent, but in the 92 per cent.

At the present moment there are only three great powers involved in the immediate question of limitation, for the very simple reason that the great war left only three powers with considerable navies or with the means of maintaining or adding to those navies. Because of this the American proposals have been immediately limited to Great Britain, Japan, and the United States. But before the Conference breaks up Mr. Hughes proposes that the tonnage allowance of other nations should be duly considered. Proceeding on this basis, he has grouped the essentials of limitation under four heads. First, the abandonment of all capital shipbuilding programs. Second, the reduction of certain of the older ships. Third, the existing naval strength of the powers concerned to be considered. Fourth, the capital ship tonnage to be adopted as the criterion of future naval strength. What this would mean in practice is that the United States would scrap fifteen capital ships under construction, upon which \$330,000,000 have already been expended, and fifteen old battleships, with a total tonnage of 227,740 tons. On the same basis it is proposed that Great Britain should stop the construction of four new Hood's, with a tonnage, on completion, of 172,000 tons, together with nineteen other capital ships with a tonnage of 411,375 tons. As for Japan, she will be asked to abandon her program of ships not yet laid down. To scrap seven ships in course of building, with a tonnage of 289,100 tons, together with ten older ships with a tonnage of 159,828 tons. But this is not all. It is proposed further that the three governments shall take a naval holiday of not less than ten years, during which no capital ships shall be laid down. And, in addition, that when, at the end of ten years, the work of replacement shall begin, this replacement shall be limited to 500,000 tons each for Great Britain and the United States and 300,000 for

Japan. Such navies, Mr. Hughes concluded, would satisfy all the proper demands of national defense, whilst preparations for offensive naval warfare would stop at once.

When the famous Lord Strafford was looking for a name for that Irish policy which was to shore up the tottering fortunes of the Stewarts, he decided, not inappropriately, on that of "Thorough." The word which he then adopted might well be applied today to the policy which has been adopted by Mr. Harding and his advisers on the question of naval armaments. It is so thorough that it is bound to meet with the approval of a world staggering under a load of debt, and haunted by a horror of war. No matter what the militarists anywhere may think of the American proposals there is no doubt that the people everywhere will welcome them. And it is to be suspected that this is one of the occasions upon which the old Latin proverb will prove to be true—"Vox populi, vox Dei," the voice of the people is the voice of God.

The French Presidential Office

ALTHOUGH there would seem to be a strong opinion that any formal change in the French Constitution in regard to the presidential office is even less of a political possibility today than it was, say, a year ago, it is interesting to note that President Millerand has gone straight forward in putting into practice the enlarged idea of that office which he advocated prior to his election, in the September of last year. It was some time before the resignation of Paul Deschanel, that Mr. Millerand outlined his famous scheme for constitutional reform, a scheme which sought, amongst other things, to endow the President with much wider powers than those which he enjoys at present. Theoretically the French President is supreme. He can take initiative in legislation, jointly with the two Chambers. He has the appointment of all civil and military officers. He has the disposition of the armed forces of the State, and the right, at any time, to assume the leadership of these forces, in person, if he so desires. With the President rests the right to pardon, the right to negotiate treaties with foreign powers, and, save in certain cases specifically provided for in the Constitution, the right to ratify these treaties, on his own responsibility, without the consent of the two Chambers. In view of the fact, however, that the President can exercise these powers only through a ministry "politically and jointly responsible to the Chambers," he has no responsibility or power whatever.

Mr. Millerand has, nevertheless, from the first, taken up the position that even if the terms of the Constitution, in this connection, were to be left as they are, this would not mean that the President should occupy a "purely passive and decorative position." He has strenuously declined to acquiesce in the traditional view, which is accustomed to speak of an active statesman, on his election to the presidency, as having "retired" to the Elysée. Certainly, Mr. Millerand in his first year of office has shown no disposition to retire anywhere. He has initiated the system of having direct relations with the different ministers, expressing his views and giving his counsel. He is in constant touch with deputies and senators, and makes a point of hearing the last word on the political and economic problems of the day.

It is no secret that it was solely on condition that he was to be free thus actively to participate in the affairs of the State that he consented to allow himself to be elected President. So far, the change in presidential policy has been received with general satisfaction and has worked excellently, in spite of the fact that Mr. Millerand is credited with having, at least once, exercised a veto as to the successor to the premiership. The fact remains, however, that the terms of the Constitution are unaltered, and whatever controlling power Mr. Millerand exercises depends for its continuance on something very like a gentlemen's agreement. In the event of any clash between Premier and President, it is the President who would have to surrender, provided the Premier had the support of the Chambers. Mr. Millerand, however, in the opinion of many, is doing an excellent service to France in showing how the presidential office may add a steady political influence to the honor and dignity with which it has always been invested.

Checking the Smuggling of Liquor

IT ALWAYS seemed as if, sooner or later, two such good neighbors as Canada and the United States would surely join forces to end the smuggling of liquor across the border. Neither of them could wish to connive at the breaking of the laws of the other. Both would be bound to feel discomfited that any of their people should make use of the border as a means of breaking the laws with impunity. Now the expected has taken place. Without any great formality, in fact merely through one of those interesting arrangements known as a "gentlemen's agreement," excise officers of several Canadian provinces have met prohibition enforcement officers of adjacent states, and have reached an understanding that bids fair to make the smuggling of liquor into prohibition territory far more difficult than it has been in recent months. The arrangement is simple enough, too. It does not involve any attempt to enforce United States law by Canadian officials, but it does involve such cooperation of Canadian officials that Canadian territory can no longer be easily made a base for illegal shipments into the United States.

Such an understanding cannot fail to develop a warmer feeling of friendliness between these old neighbors than would have been easily possible with conditions persisting like those that have obtained since rum-running began to attract attention. Yet the better understanding, and the better prospect, with respect to checking liquor abuses, which this arrangement involves, are merely in line with an improvement in the general outlook for law enforcement. They typify the more advanced methods that have come into view since the recent change in the administration of the enforcement laws. Only a few months ago, some of the most discouraging reports as to the effects and prospects of the prohibition policy in the United States were being made by the very men whose duty it was to see that the prohibition law was enforced. Some of their statements actually seemed

calculated to spread the notion that the law was bound to be a failure. But things are different now. Enforcement officials have become far more optimistic. They are able to see the manifold good results from the measure of enforcement that has been possible. Better still, they are making a point of telling all these good effects.

Only the other day, in New York, the acting prohibition director secured the publication by some of the newspapers of a statement showing the improvement in the enforcement of prohibition as reported by the state directors in all parts of the country. From these reports he was able to make this gratifying deduction: "Apathy on the part of citizens has been succeeded by an aroused crystallized sentiment, reflected by strong newspaper support and the proffered aid of influential business and professional men." Appended were brief summaries of improved conditions, state by state. Fourteen states reported improved jury conditions, indicating a greater ability on the part of enforcement officials to secure convictions when offenders against the law were brought into court. Nineteen states reported an improvement in the cooperation of local officials with the enforcement officers, and a more favorable attitude of the press toward prohibition. It was shown that newspapers had become much more friendly, following the personal visitation of the prohibition commissioner or some of his representatives, and their explanation of the need of upholding the law. Apparently a considerable body of press opinion has quite recently been changed from an unfavorable to a favorable attitude. This, in itself, gives earnest of a much better popular understanding of the liquor situation. And as people everywhere come to see the matter in its true light, such efforts as that of smuggling liquor into dry territory will not be worth making.

The Rhine and Danube Canal

THE world today has before it several engineering schemes of first importance, all of which it has been discussing for a considerable time. But it is the way of such schemes that men and nations are accustomed to think long before taking action in regard to them. Thus, many years elapsed between the time when Lepère surveyed the Isthmus of Suez for Napoleon I and the time when Mougé and Linant, in 1855, elaborated their famous project for a canal and appointed de Lesseps to superintend it. Then, in the case of the Panama Canal, more than half a century elapsed between the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty, in 1850, and the day, a few years ago, when the first ship passed through the Gatun Lock. At the present time the readers of the world's press are invited, every now and again, to consider afresh such questions as the Channel Tunnel, and the great French project for tunneling the Straits of Gibraltar and running trains through from Paris to the western coast of Africa. In the New World, there is a plan for connecting the Great Lakes with the ocean, and in the Old World again there is the plan of connecting the North Sea and the Black Sea by a new waterway between the Rhine and the Danube. This last appears, indeed, today, to be rapidly passing from the realm of theory to the realm of practice. Actual plans are being elaborated, the cost is being estimated, and there is an expectation that the work may be completed within the next 10 years.

Such a scheme has been regarded as feasible for over a century. The Rhine is navigable from its mouth to Strasbourg, and this will constitute one of the segments of the great waterway. The other would be the long arm of the Danube, which is navigable from its mouth as far up as Ulm. The proposed canal would leave the Rhine at Mayence, and, following the line of the Main, would pass through Frankfurt and Aschaffenburg. Some distance beyond Aschaffenburg, it would cut across the bend of the Main above Würzburg, and, picking the river up again some distance northwest of Bamberg, would finally leave the Main at that city and strike south-south-east for Nuremberg and Beilngries, finally reaching the Danube at Kelheim. As the canal, throughout its entire length, would be capable of accommodating shipping up to 1500 tons, the value of this waterway for freight traffic can well be imagined. One of the greatest needs of Europe today is not so much a more rapid as a cheaper means of conveying freight. The Rhine and Danube canal would help considerably to meet this need.

As to the cost of such an undertaking, this must be, to a large extent, problematic. It is estimated at present that the work could be done for something less than 700,000,000 gold marks, and if this is a just estimate on a basis of the present cost of labor and material, there is no reason to suppose that it would cost more than this. Another consideration which would undoubtedly contribute to the success of the undertaking, both financially and otherwise, is the fact that the canal, in the course of its long journey between the two rivers, could be made to supply a large amount of hydro-electric power for the districts through which it passes.

Such a scheme is, of course, truly international in character. Southern Germany will be one of the chief beneficiaries, but Jugo-Slavia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania and portions of Slovakia and Poland will also benefit greatly, being enabled to ship their raw materials and finished products at very low rates to western countries.

Art Congresses

IN DUE time the Transactions of the Congress on the History of Art, which was held at the Sorbonne, in Paris, will be published, and people will add the volume or volumes to the shelf which contains the transactions of art congresses of the past. Anything that draws attention to art is good for the public weal, so it is to be hoped that these art congresses will continue to be held in the various cities of the world. But the student of art, after attending one of these meetings, and listening to the many eloquent or stumbling speeches, may well ask himself what good they do, or, rather, if there is not a way of making them more useful and more stimulating.

Nobody can object when an American artist of distinction rises in the Sorbonne to express the gratitude of America to France for her art teaching and example:

But it has been said, so often! And nobody can object when an English former director of a museum arises and temperately, but earnestly, criticizes certain aspects of the Modernist movement in art. He is quite at liberty to do so, but one has heard it all before. Although the Paris gathering was called a Congress on the History of Art, the note of it should have been suggestion and reconstruction, rather than complaint.

Unfortunately most of the newspapers, being news gatherers, and not art propagandists, report the exciting events rather than the useful episodes. An important London newspaper ignored everything of value that was uttered at one of the sessions, and telegraphed only a ridiculous dispute about the authenticity of an old picture. Readers were informed in large type that the remarks of a learned Italian on the "Apollo and Marsyas" of Pinturicchio, generally attributed to Raphael, and by some to Perugino, led almost to a pitched battle, while heated discussions were afterward continued in the quadrangle. Another correspondent reports that an eminent Swiss delegate, speaking about Corot's visit to Switzerland, occupied valuable time in reading the answers Corot gave to the series of questions, popular in his time, as to "your favorite virtue," "your favorite quality in a man," "your favorite occupation," and so on. After reading these trivialities, it is quite a relief to recall Mr. Joseph Pennell's violent but useful diatribe against disfigurement of the countryside by bill boards, at the New York Art Congress two years ago.

At art congresses there should be fewer speeches in the limelight, and more work done behind closed doors. The lay public needs a lead in regard to art, and the next Art Congress, instead of being called "The History of Art," might well be styled "The Present State of Art. What Is to Be Done?" The various delegates should sit around the table, make a general survey of the art conditions, at the present time, in the various countries, and make suggestions as to the best and quickest remedy, and how the general public indifference to art should be met. Their conclusions might be drawn up in brief form and published throughout the various countries. The straight kind of advice they should offer to the lay world should be similar to that recently given by Monsieur Bourdelle, the French sculptor, who was not at the Congress, on the best way of restoring the monuments in devastated France. Art congresses should be practical; they should speak less and act more; they should eschew such subjects as academic discussions about the authenticity of old pictures.

Editorial Notes

RATHER a pungent statement was that of Senator Carter Glass, of Virginia, holding the Christian churches of the country largely responsible for the failure of the United States to be, by now, a member of the League of Nations. The Senator may be right in saying that it would have been "better to have gone into the League of Nations by the front door rather than to be waiting in the woodshed in the back yard," but he can hardly make out a case against the churches for not exhibiting the same degree of interest in the League that they are manifesting in disarmament. Perhaps they should have done so, but it must be remembered that the failure of the League was undoubtedly a great factor in stirring them to the pitch of interest in the Conference for the Limitation of Armament which they are now manifesting. It takes time for the world, or a nation, to develop something that even approaches unified sentiment.

SO ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND, as the huge London post office was known in the pages of the guide books and on the tongues of admiring sightseers, is no more. It has been going, of course, for years, in the leisurely way that governments do things, but no one who knows and loves his London seemed to realize the extent of the demolition until the stark announcement came: "The old G. P. O., the finest vacant lot in the City for sale!" It seems difficult to recall a time when it was not a great London site. And how one used to thrill when, following the admonition of the guide book, he stood before the post office and saw the great jaws of the letter boxes open wide while letters were poured into the insatiable receptacles to catch the night mails! As the jaws closed again and one wended one's way homeward or to a hotel, there was that comfortable feeling following a bit of notable London sightseeing satisfactorily done. Now people would have you believe that this impressive spectacle which has gone into history was a very ordinary spectacle indeed.

THERE is something almost amusing in the way in which the United States revenue authorities are undertaking to turn the tables on some of the gentlemen who have been referred to recently in the United States as "bootleggers." The revenue officers have to do with the taxes which the law requires to be collected on the bootlegger's stock in trade, but it is the Revenue Department, also, that handles the income taxes. So when the officers discover, through the arraignment of a bootlegger, that he has apparently been depriving them of taxes due on large quantities of liquor, they turn straight about and levy a heavy tax against him on the basis of the income he may be supposed to have derived from his illegal transactions. When it is noted that in a Brooklyn case, recently, the disclosures in connection with illegal liquor sales were made the basis for demanding income taxes and penalties amounting to over \$1,500,000, it can be seen that, in taxation, the revenue officers have a rather formidable weapon.

ALMOST everybody was naturally puzzled upon hearing of it! Imagine Spain shipping clear, cold, spring water from England to supply her troops in Morocco, when her own wells were so near at hand. It seemed impossible, and yet there was no doubting the fact, which leaked out in the Cortes and became the subject of a parliamentary discussion. What waste on the part of the government, it was thought quite reasonably, until the real news came to light and showed that the vessel had been built in England, chartered by the representatives of Madrid and, because it was the most pressing thing in demand at the time, was loaded with water to give it something to carry on its first voyage to Melilla.